

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

VOL. V.

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No. 3.

Important Recommendations of the A. F. of L.

The following has been issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nationals, State Branches, Central Bodies, Local Organizations, Organizers and Labor Press—DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: At the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor many matters affecting the interests of your organizations, as well as the interests of the wage-workers of the entire country were considered, among them the following, to which your attention is especially directed:

Energetic and continued agitation to increase the demand for *Union-Labeled* and *Union-Made* products, not only among the organized workers, but among all classes of people. A special effort should be made to educate people outside of labor organizations as to the necessity of purchasing only goods bearing the union label.

Example is better than precept; consequently every member of a union is urged, when making purchases, to demand at all times and places the union label of the—

American Federation of Labor.
Actors' National Protective Union.
Bakers and Confectioners' International, Journeymen.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of.
Brushmakers' International Union.
Brewery Workmen, International Union of, United.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, Alliance, International.
Broom Makers' International Union.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, International.
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.
Coopers' International Union of North America.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.
Engineers, International Union of, Steam.
Engravers, International Association of, Watch Case.
Fur Workers' International Union.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of, Stationary.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, International Union of.
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.
Garment Workers' Union, United.
Glass Workers, International Association of, Amalgamated.
Glove Workers' International Union.
Gold Beaters' National Protective Union.
Hatters of North America, United.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, Journeymen.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bar Tenders' International League of America.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International.

Lathers, International Union of, Wood, Wire and Metal.

Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and.

Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.

Machinists, International Association of.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America.

Metal Workers' International Association, Amalgamated Sheet.

Molders' Union of North America, Iron.

Musicians, American Federation of.

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of.
Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Workers' International Union.

Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International.

Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International.

Print Cutters' Association of America, National.

Rubber Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated.

Saw Smiths' National Union.

Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical.

Stove Mounters' International Union.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.

Textile Workers of America, United.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.

Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Typographical Union, International.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Weavers, Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.

Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire.

Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated.

The convention recommended that members of organized labor throughout the country should patronize the label of the Farmers' Protective Union and make an earnest effort to educate the farmers to patronize all trade union labels issued and indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

It was also resolved that an active, energetic campaign, looking to the advancement of the sale of union products be made, and that at least thirty minutes should be devoted to a discussion of the union label at monthly meetings of all unions. The formation of union label leagues was strongly urged, and the co-operation of all women relatives of unionists was earnestly solicited in this branch of the work.

A Union Label Bulletin is now in course of publication, which will give fac-similes of all labels that

have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. This bulletin should be placed in a conspicuous place in the meeting room of your organization.

The action of the Presbyterian Church in establishing a Department of Church and Labor for the express purpose of making a systematic study of the labor problem was commended and indorsed.

A special effort to organize all women wage-earners was urged and the earnest co-operation of all organized workers is requested, in order that a successful movement may be launched.

Our organizers are urged to give special attention during the year to the organization and support of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Office Clerks, Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, Sugar Workers and Excavators.

State Branches, Central Bodies and organizers are requested to co-operate with the Executive Council in securing the enactment of such ordinances as may be introduced in the various cities throughout the country, and the passage of such bills as may be presented to the Legislatures of the various States safeguarding the general public, and particularly the wage-earners who are compelled to work at dangerous occupations and trades, including those who work among electrical transmission wires.

The universal co-operation of National and International officers in instructing their locals to affiliate with city Central Bodies was earnestly requested by the convention, and it is hoped that they will do all in their power to comply with the provisions of Article XII, Section 2, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The attention of our organizers is again called to the necessity for the formation of Building Trades sections connected with Central Bodies where such do not now exist.

It is unnecessary to refer in detail to the legislative demands of the Pittsburg convention, inasmuch as we shall be fully engrossed in trying to get favorable action on the Eight-Hour Bill, Anti-Injunction Bill, while fighting strenuously against any attempt at legislation looking to the admittance into this country of Asiatic labor. We anticipate the co-operation of all in this work.

I should be pleased to hear from you in regard to the above suggestions, feeling assured that your co-operation and assistance along the lines indicated will largely contribute to giving to our movement a very great impetus and a wider power and influence for good.

Permit me express felicitation to all upon the splendid work of the year just closed, and to express the hope for still greater success and happiness for all in this year 1906.

The necessity of the hour, humanity, demands that every man shall do his duty. Fraternalty yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

The French Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously passed the long-debated bill providing for workingmen's pensions.

Do not permit a waiter or waitress to serve your meals unless he or she wears the union monthly working button.

Make your purchases before 6 p. m.—Saturdays before 10 p. m.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

Important Meeting Held Sunday—Resolutions Relating to Chinese Boycott Adopted. Macarthur's Speech.

The regular monthly convention of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League was held Sunday, the 4th inst., at Unity Hall, 927 Mission street, President O. A. Tveitmoe in the chair.

CREDENTIALS—The following-named delegates and organizations, upon the recommendation of the Executive Board, were seated:

From Brewery Workmen, No. 227, for H. Wedekind, A. M. Tiedeman and Gustav Frankel; San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, for L. C. Smith; Coopers' Union, No. 65, for Frank Steffen, Hans Hjort and Richard Meyer; Junior Order of Association of Machinists, for H. A. Minedew, A. F. Lunde and C. Horworth; Coopers' Union, No. 131, for S. Hollis, W. Kirtler and H. Wierda; from Barbers of Santa Rosa, Plumbers of Pasadena, Plumbers of Redlands, Barbers of Napa, Carpenters of Pacific Grove, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers of Sacramento, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Blue Lake, Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Eureka, Carpenters of Monterey, Carpenters of Pasadena, Painters of Watsonville, Granite Cutters of Knowles and Steam Engineers of San Diego; Captain H. V. Carmichael; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 205, for Richard Cornelius and F. E. Davidson; Cigarmakers, No. 332, of San Diego; Typographical Union, No. 56, of Stockton; Hospital Employees, No. 10,038, of Napa; Federated Trades of San Jose, Charles Steckmest.

The Executive Board submitted the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League—**DELEGATES:** Pursuant to your instructions, we herewith submit for your consideration the business transacted by your Executive Board since the last general meeting of the League:

The resolution adopted by you, protesting against the passage of H. R. 12,973 (known as the Foster bill), has been sent to all the central and international organizations in every State and Territory in the Union, with a request that the same be indorsed and sent to the Fifty-ninth Congress, which is now in session at Washington, D. C.

Fifty thousand circulars, setting forth the reasons why the above-mentioned bill should not become a law have been issued and 35,000 of the same have been sent broadcast throughout the country, with the result that Congress has been flooded with thousands of personal letters from our citizens protesting against the passage of the Foster bill. Your office has been in receipt of a volume of replies from both the Congress and the Senate acknowledging the receipt of the League's resolutions and protest.

At a gathering in the city of Fresno, held February 22, 1906, 2000 printed protests were distributed among representatives from all parts of the State, with an urgent request that the same be forwarded to Congress, with a view of defeating any modifications of the Chinese Exclusion Act. In this connection it may be added that 3,112 parcels of mail left the offices of the League protesting the Foster bill and urging the indorsement of the resolutions adopted by you in the last general meeting.

That our movement is growing is evidenced by the fact that communications have been received from several educational institutions throughout the States of Texas, Illinois and Massachusetts, together with many requests from citizens in the Middle States, requesting data and other information relative to our question.

REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.—Your Committee on Organization begs leave to report that there are now 198 affiliated bodies in the League, as against 174 reported at the last meeting, making a gain of twenty-four organizations for the month.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Your Finance Committee reports that the monthly income of the League has now reached the sum of \$383.33, as against \$331.90, as reported at the last general meeting, country organizations affiliated with the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council contributing liberally. By your direction, the funds of the League have been deposited with the Central Trust Company of California, and all bills are being paid by check, signed by your President and Secretary-Treasurer.

At the request of your Secretary, the books of the League will be audited every three months.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS.—Your Committee on Publicity and Statistics regret to report that owing to unavoidable circumstances the pamphlet ordered by you has been delayed in its completion, but we have every assurance that the same will be in the hands of our affiliated organizations and the delegates before the next meeting of the League, and likewise, the publication submitted by Mr. W. K. Roberts.

From the *Congressional Record* we learn that from January 23d to February 22d, inclusive, the petitions presented in Congress relative to immigration from various organizations were as follows:

Junior Order American Mechanics, 343; citizens of various States, 31; labor organizations, 16; Patriotic Order of Sons of America, 7; Woodmen of America, 2; Independent Order of Redmen, Daughters of Liberty, Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Malta, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1 each; total, 401. The foregoing, so far as can be ascertained from the *Congressional Record*, relate to the general immigration question.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.—Two petitions from San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in favor of modification of present Act.

Chamber of Commerce of New York in favor of H. R. Bill 12,973.

Produce Exchange of New York in favor of modification and the National Board of Trade in favor of amending present law, and also a petition from Merchants' Association of the same purport.

There were also submitted two petitions from Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg.

San Francisco Labor Council, City Front Federation of San Francisco (by Mr. Hitt), and numerous petitions from citizens of San Francisco by Mr. Kahn, all protesting against the passage of the Foster bill or amendment or modification of present Chinese Exclusion Act.

Petitions emanating from the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League were introduced by Senators Gallinger, Allison and Perkins, the Speaker of the House of Representatives Fitzgerald, Sulzer, Weiss, Adams, Barchfeld, Graham, Ruppert, Cooper, Sperry, Gillet of Massachusetts, Patterson of Tennessee, Scroggy, Capron, Kahn, Acherson, Bowersock, Campbell, Dalzell, Dovener, Ryan, Gardner, Hayes, Hunt, Norris, and referred in the order named.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—Your Executive Board recommends that all affiliated bodies and members be urgently requested to continue sending their personal protests relative to any modification of the present Exclusion Act or the passage of H. R. 12,973, known as the Foster Bill.

At the meeting of the Executive Board, held on the 3d inst., the following resolutions, introduced by Delegate Macarthur, were, after careful consideration, unanimously adopted and recommended to you for approval.

"WHEREAS, It appears from the general sources of public information that the National Government is now preparing to take aggressive measures in China, by the use of the military power against those persons and classes presumed to be responsible for the hostile sentiment reported as existing toward missionaries and merchants claiming allegiance to and protection of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, It is alleged in certain quarters that the reported hostility of the Chinese toward Amer-

icans and American interests is attributable to displeasure with the Chinese Exclusion Act, and the consequent attempt to force the United States Government to repeal or modify that law; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, that, while we commend the use by our Government of every proper and necessary means to uphold the dignity of the United States and to protect the persons and property of United States citizens in China or other country, we deprecate the apparent assumption that force may be used to suppress dissatisfaction on the part of the Chinese on account of any grievance, real or imaginary, which the latter may entertain against the United States; further

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this League, the charge that the alleged hostile state of public feeling in China is due to displeasure with the Chinese Exclusion Act is largely an invention of certain interests desirous of exploiting the labor both of China and of the United States, which interests are therefore inimical to the welfare of both countries; further

"Resolved, That in its attitude toward China the United States should be governed by proper respect for the rights of that Nation, particularly the right to trade with, or refuse to trade with, the United States for any reason sufficient to itself, and the right to receive or reject, to admit or expel, the teachers of any religion or creed; further

"Resolved, That in commending the adoption and maintenance of a firm and strong policy on the part of the United States Government toward China, we are convinced that such policy must depend for its success, first, upon the determination of the former to adopt and execute such domestic measures, legislative or otherwise, as may by it be deemed necessary for its own welfare and that of the American people, and, secondly, upon a full and frank recognition of the right of China to prosecute the same course in its own behalf."

The report of the Executive Board was adopted, and the resolutions contained therein were taken up later. Delegate Walter Macarthur spoke as follows in support of the resolution:

"It seems to me that the time has arrived when some expression of public sentiment upon the question of the relations between the United States Government and the Government of China should be made.

"We are informed by the daily press that our Government is about to take, as a matter of fact has initiated, aggressive measures toward China.

"We read that regiments of United States troops are being hurried to the Pacific Coast, their ultimate destination being China.

"We read, further, that the American naval forces rendezvoused in Philippine waters are being hurried to the coasts of China.

"All this is explained upon the assumption that America and American citizens in China are seriously endangered by the state of public feeling existing in that country, and that state of public feeling is attributed, in certain sources at least, to the enactment and administration of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

"Therefore, We are compelled to infer—indeed, we are given plainly to understand—that the existing troubles in China, and whatever results may flow therefrom, are due to the action of the United States Government and the American people in declaring for the exclusion of Chinese.

"It would seem likely, therefore, that in event of serious developments across the water, this League will be called upon to bear a share of the responsibility. What will be the reply of this League under the circumstances? Shall we accept a share, large or small, of the responsibility, for whatever may develop in China in the near or the far future?

"Speaking personally, I am disposed, and, in fact, determined, to accept no part of that responsibility, and this resolution is designed to declare these sentiments, which I now express in my own behalf,

to be the sentiments of this League and of the great body of American people, men and women, whom it represents.

"I stand here, as I think this League will stand, upon the proposition that those persons now in China, with reference to whom the actual or threatened rupture of relations between our own Government and that of China is about to take place, must bear the whole responsibility for that rupture.

"I stand here to declare, and to advise the League to declare, that the American people shall not be shouldered with the responsibility for whatever may arise or befall as the result of the falling out of the people of the China and those Americans who have seen fit to cast in their lot with the people of China.

"I stand here to declare, and to advise, that we shall stand upon our right as a sovereign people to legislate for ourselves with a view exclusively, or at least primarily, to our own interests as a Nation, regardless of how our actions in that matter may affect the interests of any other people in any other country, or even of our own people who have expatriated themselves to other countries.

"In a word, I stand here for the right of the American people to pass a Chinese Exclusion Act, or any other Act deemed necessary for our own welfare, without reference to the effect of that legislation upon the people of any other country.

"We are told that much of the trouble in China revolves around the missionary element, and that it is incumbent upon us, or upon our Government, to use its military powers in defense of the missionary.

"Well, as to that, I would say that this resolution recognizes, and in fact commends, such measures upon the part of our Government as may be necessary to uphold the dignity of the United States, and to protect the lives and the property of the Americans in China, or any other country. But that does not seem to be all that is involved in the present situation in China, if we read the reports aright. Our Government is now being called upon, not only to defend the lives and property of the missionary element in China, but to practically compel the Chinese people to accept the teachings of these missionaries, whether they will or no. To that proposition I want to signify my emphatic dissent.

"The American people have no business—the American Government has no business—to assume the right to uphold any element, whether that element be clothed in the garb of the Church or be operating under any other auspices, or to any other end—in an effort to compel the people of China, or any other country, to accept teachings which to them are obnoxious or undesirable.

"The whole history of our relations with China is the history of an attempt upon the part of the followers of Christianity, the assumed followers of the lowly Nazarene, to pump that religion into the apostles of Confucianism, and to pump it into them with a gun. (Applause.)

"The time has come, in my judgment, when the American people should declare against that process of proselytism. The time has come when we should recognize the American missionary in China as the advance guard, the forerunner, of that policy which may aptly be described as the policy of the four B's. First, comes the missionary with the Bible, and hot upon his heels follows the man with the Bottle; after him comes the man with the Bullet, and then the man with the Bayonet.

"The time has come when we should declare ourselves against that mode of converting the people of China from the ancient doctrine of Confucianism to the modern doctrine of Christianity—the up-to-date exemplification of the modern doctrine of Christianity—and so these resolutions declare.

"The history of our relations with the Orient is a history of the efforts of the commercial element over there to compel the people of China to accept the products of the United States whether they will or no. They want the "Open Door," and if the people of China do not see fit to open the door, it

is proposed that we shall go with our battleships and batter down that door.

"The time has come when we should declare against that, and when we should declare, as these resolutions declare, that the people of China have a right to trade with us, or refuse to trade with us, for any reasons good and sufficient to themselves.

"We assume the right to do that for ourselves; we assume the right as a sovereign people to buy such products as we see fit, and to reject or boycott such products as we see fit, and we ask no man's, nor any Nation's, permission in that respect. The right that we assume and reserve to ourselves we must of necessity grant to all others. That is all that these resolutions declare for.

"If serious trouble shall arise in the Orient, the responsibility for that trouble must rest solely upon those who have invoked it.

"We must stand here prepared to support our Government to the best of our ability, to the last man of us, and to the last shot in the locker, in upholding our national dignity, and in protecting the lives and property of our people abroad, wherever those lives and property are jeopardized, without wrongdoing upon the part of those people.

"At the same time we must declare against the use of physical force to compel the people of China to do something which they have a right, a perfect right, as a sovereign Nation to refuse to do.

"That is all, Mr. President, that these resolutions declare for. It seems to me that the time for making such a declaration has arrived. If we do not make that declaration now, we may find ourselves forced to make it under some species of pressure, in a situation of great difficulty, and when we may not be able to secure a fair, impartial hearing among the people of our country, or of other countries, and it should be our care to anticipate such a complicated or difficult situation, and to say now, in the calmest and most mature judgment, just exactly what our position is in this matter of the relations, or the threatened rupture of peaceful and honorable relations, between our own Government and the Government of China. For that purpose, and with that object in view, I advise that these resolutions be adopted without dissenting vote."

Delegates Lister and Bowlan and President Tveitmo also spoke in favor of the resolutions, and they were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported the following receipts since the last meeting of the League, February 4th:

Masters and Pilots, Harbor No. 15, \$10; Bookbinders, No. 31, \$2; Janitors, No. 114, 75c; Photo Engravers, 95c; Warehouse Workers, No. 537, \$2.50; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$4.65; Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 320, 30c; Boot and Shoe Workers, donation, \$5; Gas Workers, No. 9840, \$3; B. S. I. Workers, No. 31, \$12; Carpenters, No. 483, \$10.45; Carpenters, No. 22, \$17.70; Car Men's, San Jose, \$2.40; Bricklayers, No. 7, \$3.50; Carpenters, No. 442, \$5.50; Beer Bottlers, No. 293, \$2.50; Carpenters, No. 1082, \$8.32; Coopers, No. 65, \$2.70; Marine Cooks and Stewards, \$6.65; Waiters and Waitresses, No. 30, \$10; Marine Painters, \$2; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$3; Riggers and Stevedores, \$12.50; Tile Layers, \$1.30; Painters, No. 19, \$31.82; Musicians, No. 6, \$6.50; Plasterers, No. 66, \$3.00; Ship and Machine Smiths, No. 168, \$2.60; Cement Workers, No. 1, \$6; Cemetery Employees, \$1.30; Pile Drivers and Bridgemen, \$7.05; Electricians, No. 151, \$4.65; Electricians, No. 6, \$3; Tanners, No. 9, 75c; Upholsterers' Union, No. 28, \$4.50; Flour and Cereal Employees, Marysville, 35c; Machinists, No. 68, \$10.00; Millmen, No. 423, \$6.70; Baggage Messengers, 35c; Lathers, No. 65, \$1.50; Varnishers, No. 134, \$10; Laundry Wagon Drivers, No. 256, \$2.50; Machine Hands, No. 11,933, 40c; Bricklayers, No. 7, \$3.50; Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland, \$5.90; Stationary Firemen, \$8.88; Glove Workers, No. 17, 80c; Plumbers, No. 280, Pasadena, 50c; Barbers, No. 159, Santa Rosa, \$1; Furniture Handlers, \$1; Excelsior Homestead, 50c; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 279, \$1.60; Butchers, No. 115, \$9; Hackmen, No. 224, \$1.50; Carpenters of Los Angeles, 63.67; Engineers, No. 64, \$3.35; Barbers of Napa, No. 483, 7c; Laundry Workers, No. 75, of Sacramento, \$1; Carpenters, No. 43, Bakersfield, \$1.10; Barbers, No. 148, \$24; Cooks, No. 44, \$5.90; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$1; Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216, \$3; Carpenters, No. 806, Pacific Grove, 57c; Clerks, No.

432, \$4; Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8944, \$9; Carpenters, No. 769, Pasadena, \$3.44; Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Eureka, \$2.40; Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Blue Lake, \$2.25; S. S. Painters, No. 986, \$3; Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, \$3; Plumbers, No. 364, Redlands, 20c; Carpenters, No. 1451, Monterey, \$1.12; Gas Workers, No. 9840, \$3; Boat Builders, No. 16, 40c; Felt and Composition Roofers, No. 1, \$1.50; Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 803, \$5; Daughters of Liberty, G. G. Council, 80c; Ct. Kensington, 55c; Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, \$1.60; Laundry Workers, No. 26, \$16.50; Granite Cutters, Knowles, 90c; Painters, No. 750, Watsonville, 40c; Teamsters, No. 519, Ice Wagon, \$1; Electrical Workers, Sub. 1 of No. 6, \$1.35; Machinists, No. 252, \$1.08; Engineers, No. 144, 52c; Federal Labor Union, No. 11,345, \$2.60; Mailers, Union, No. 18, \$1.20; Millwrights, No. 766, \$3.90; Typographical Union, No. 56, \$1.85; Hospital Employees, No. 10,038, \$1.20; Clan Graham, 90c; Iroquois Club, \$2; Cigarmakers, No. 332, San Diego, 30c; Electrical, No. 6, I. B. E. W., \$3; Barbers, No. 483, Napa, 14c; Mechanics, Starr King, 50c; Carpenters, No. 1082, \$4; Grant Council, Jr., Order, \$5.10; James DeSucca, 50c; Iron Molders, No. 164, \$6.50; Federated Trades, San Jose, \$6; House Movers, \$2.25; Teamsters, No. 216, \$8; Holly Park Improvement Club, \$2; Brewery Workmen, No. 7, \$4; A. Lincoln Council, \$2.20; Cap Makers, No. 9, \$1.25; Marine Painters, \$2; Iroquois Club, \$2; Laborers, No. 8944, \$9; Elevator Conductors, \$1.30.

The expenditures were as follows:

EXPENDITURES.

February 3d—	
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	\$25.00
M. Whisnant, five days' salary.....	10.00
Postage	8.25
Rubber stamps.....	2.50
John E. McDougald.....	2.20
February 5th—	
Shainwald, Buckbee & Co.....	\$25.00
February 10th—	
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	\$25.00
M. Whisnant, salary.....	12.00
Postage	20.00
February 17th—	
A. E. Yoell, salary.....	\$25.00
M. Whisnant, salary.....	12.00
Postage	24.78
Allen's Clipping Bureau.....	4.00
Telephone Company, January.....	9.15
February 24th—	
A. E. Yoell.....	\$25.00
M. Whisnant.....	12.00
Postage	3.20
Total	\$245.08

SUMMARY.

Receipts from February 1st to March 1st....	\$457.48
Balance on hand February 1st.....	227.06
Total	\$684.54
Expenditures from February 1st to March 1st.....	\$245.08
Balance on hand.....	\$439.46
Receipts from March 1st to 3d, inclusive....	\$56.19
Total cash on hand March 3d.....	\$495.65

A. E. YOELL,

Secretary-Treasurer Japanese and Korean Exclusion League.

The League was addressed by Captain H. V. Carmichael, who has spent many years in China.

From time to time the labor press has contained reports of friction between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, and the official organ of the latter organization has on several occasions bitterly attacked President Mitchell of the coal miners. In view of these facts the following taken from the United Mine Workers' Journal of the 2d inst. is decidedly interesting: "At Wednesday's session of the Illinois district convention of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution was adopted appropriating \$5,000 to aid in the defense of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners."

More than 15,000 miners and smelters of Butte, Mont., are said to be about to break away from the Western Federation of Miners and join the United Mineworkers of America.

Bull Durham is a non-union tobacco.

PICKETING AND THE INJUNCTION.

The majority of strikes would fail if it were impossible to use some influence to keep non-union men from working in the places of the strikers. It has been the usual custom, says the *Railway Trainmen's Journal*, for the employes on strike to post pickets in near proximity to the late place of employment for the purpose of persuading the new employes to desert their employers and join with the strikers. In the opinion of many jurists such a proceeding cannot be carried out peacefully; they assume that lawful persuasion is out of the question and, therefore, all picketing is naturally illegal and ought to be suppressed. They, then, adopt the modern method of court suppression by the use of the injunction and forbid picketing of any kind.

The assumption is unfair until the case is positively proven, and, even then, where the municipal authorities have not exhausted their powers, the injunction is not needed to protect the laws if they have been violated by disorder and attempted force to coerce "scabs" from working in the places vacated by strikers. One man cannot attack another without being amenable to the law. No injunction is asked in a case of this kind. In a strike, however, if one man attacks another an injunction is asked and granted restraining the union membership on strike from in any way interfering with the new employes. The question of interference is a broad one at such a time and has been interpreted to mean that a picket cannot seek a new employe out at his home and persuade him to leave the service of his employer. That one person has a right to visit another, unless the visited person objects, no one will question, not even a "scab," but employers have discovered that if the strikers can get to the new men and tell them the truth of why they quit that the new employe will very likely quit and join the strike. The purpose of the injunction has been to remove this objection by forbidding the striker to speak to the new employe or in anywise interfere with him.

The court presumes to make the "scab" a ward of the State the same as the State regards the idiot or the criminal, appropriately in some respects, perhaps, but not warranted by a strict interpretation of the actual necessities of the law as applied to the question.

In the United States there has been something of a disposition to follow the most drastic of English ruling on the subject, but when the English workmen secured a law in 1875 that permitted them to do in combination any act not unlawful, when committed by one person, the American courts did not accept it as good law and have fought it since as well as used their influence against the enactment of a national law that is intended for the same purpose as the English law. The English law has proved more of a benefit to the employers than the workingmen, for by defining what strikers, one or more, may not do, the employers have been able to make freer use of the injunction, so far as it applies to picketing, than they could before its enactment.

We are working for a law of this same kind in the United States, but with a different object in view. The peculiar interpretations which the courts are certain to give under any law make the enactment of the law, favored by ourselves, a matter of doubt in application if its powers were applied to matters not intended within the spirit of the law. The law we favor is intended to allow men to go on strike and not permit a court to forbid it by injunction. Our advisers and influential friends have advised they will not aid us in the enactment of such a law, for its powers would be too broad and far-reaching. (The powers of the courts at present, unrestrained and unhampered by law of any kind and following precedent of the most vicious character, are thought to be better and safer). They have whispered, however, that they will advise a law that will make it impossible for an injunction to be granted without hearing the arguments of the "other" side. This would mean that a strike could

be ordered, carried on and managed until the court might issue an injunction restraining the organization leaders and members from advising, managing, etc., etc., a strike and it would then go to pieces for want of management.

To commence with, a law of the kind ought not to be necessary. No man is legally compelled to work for another unless he wants to, just as no man is compelled to employ another unless he wants to do so. If the employe asked for an injunction to prevent his dismissal he would be kicked out of court without ceremony or be put in the insane asylum; yet the two cases are exactly the same. But, if we need a law to protect a law, then there ought to be a statute defending the right of men to leave their employer regardless of the ruling of the courts.

The best the courts have done thus far in regulating their decisions in regard to picketing is to allow peaceable patrol, persuasion, giving and receiving information and limiting the number of pickets in a certain territory. Aside from these concessions every other act is regarded as intimidation and therefore illegal. A sample, and we may say "model" decision of the kind, was made in Chicago by Judge Chetlain about three years ago in which he said: "Workingmen may use the streets in a manner not inconsistent with public travel for the purpose of entreaty, inducement and peaceable persuasion in good faith, and a patrol or picket may not necessarily imply force or a threat of bodily harm, but they may not use threats, abusive epithets (such as the cry 'scab') or intimidation, or congregate in such numbers or with such a show of force as is calculated to intimidate reasonable and prudent men, and no harm can result in granting an injunction to restrain such unlawful conduct."

The extreme decision was one from New York wherein the court declared that "ridicule or shouting by one alone is criminal."

There has been a disposition on the part of a number of jurists to look with less exactness on the powers of the injunction and they have permitted many things to be done that formerly were prohibited by injunction orders. Recently we read an order that appeared most drastic in its provisions, but which court interpretation cleared of absolute unfairness and made the injunction appear to forbid actual criminal performances. The right of peaceful persuasion, argument at the home of the "scab" and many other privileges heretofore denied by the courts were allowed under the injunction, although it took the interpretation of the court issuing the writ to make that part of it clear, for it did not so appear on reading.

Indiana has had a recent decision a trifle out of the ordinary in that it denied an application for an injunction to restrain from picketing, etc. A strike in that State was ordered by the Woodworkers' Union on March 17th, 1903, and the injunction feature of it has been finally settled by the Supreme Court of the State. The union declared in the beginning:

"First, that the members of the union should endeavor by peaceable persuasion, and not otherwise, to induce such woodworkers as were not members and who remained in the employ of the plaintiff, to join the union and co-operate in the strike. Secondly, that they should seek the acquaintance of such working non-union men, visit them at their homes, and there, and at all other suitable places, discuss with them the mutual benefits of the union and the importance of their quitting work, and by fair argument and peaceable measures try to induce them both to quit work and to join the union. Thirdly, that under no circumstances should any striker endeavor by any form of violence, threat or intimidation to influence the acts or conduct of anyone engaged or about to engage in work in the factories in question."

The testimony presented in asking for the injunction declared that certain members of the union had intimidated the new employes, with the result that they left employment. The Indiana court, in deciding the application for permanent injunction, declared that so long as the union did not stand for

unlawful methods that it should not be held responsible for the acts of a minority of its members, but that the offenders themselves would be held to the court. Judge Hadley, who delivered the opinion, said:

"That fourteen of the six hundred members of the union did disregard the express instruction and declared policy of the union to conduct the strike peacefully, and of their own initiative indulged in acts of disorder calculated to, and did in fact, intimidate the plaintiff's employes, is not of itself sufficient to condemn the union as a body. The strike being properly conceived and conducted by the great majority of members, its purposes will not be defeated by the unlawful conduct of a few rowdies and law-breakers that may be found among them. 'Where a combination or association is innocent in its inception,' says a recent author, 'but is afterward perverted to unlawful ends, only those participating in the conversion are held to be conspirators.'

"Under no circumstances have pickets the right to employ force, menaces or intimidation of any kind in their efforts to induce non-striking workmen to quit, or to induce those about to take the strikers' places to refrain from doing so; neither have they the right as pickets or otherwise to assemble about the working place in such numbers or in such manner as to impress workmen employed, or contemplating employment, with fear and intimidation."

"It is, however, generally conceded in this country and in England that workmen when free from contract obligations may not only themselves, singly and in combination, cease to work for any employer, but may also, as a means of accomplishing a legitimate purpose, use all lawful and peaceful means to induce others to quit or refuse employment. The law, having granted workmen the right to strike to secure better conditions from their employers, grants them also the use of those means and agencies, not inconsistent with the rights of others, that are necessary to make the strike effective.

This embraces the right to support their contest by argument, persuasion and such favors and accommodations as they have within their control. The law will not deprive endeavor and energy of their just reward when exercised for a legitimate purpose and in a legitimate manner. So, in a contest between capital and labor, on the one hand, to secure higher wages, and on the other to resist it, argument and persuasion to win support and co-operation from others are proper to either side, provided they are of a character to leave the persons solicited feeling at liberty to comply or not as they please."

The more we see of the injunction the less we are inclined to think of it. The danger point is reached in any government when, through assumption of right, not really possessed, any individual, or set of individuals, dare assume to assert that certain things not so specified, shall for a time become law and superior to every other factor of government. If there were emergency that demanded such drastic assumption that fact would be dangerous enough, but when there is no immediate need for anything of the kind and when such a writ usually is a denial of the guaranteed rights of every citizen, it becomes a positive menace to established government. We do not mean to say that the courts should be powerless, but we do mean that it is a mistake to allow the courts the power to legislate, judge and execute, or, as they now assume to be, all powerful and without restraint.

Organized working people have led the way always. Even the bank clerk enjoying Saturday half-holiday has the agitator to thank for the pleasure, though, of course, he will never admit it, if, indeed, he is aware of the fact. The poor, tired clerk who leaves the store at 6 p. m., not to return again until next morning, owes that boon to the ceaseless and consistent agitation for early closing carried on by the clerks' unions, assisted by sympathizing organized working people.—*Ex.*

Demand Union-Label Clothing.

APPRENTICE SYSTEM AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY LUKE GRANT.

When the secretary of a labor union a few days ago went to one of Chicago's public schools and lectured the pupils on their unruly conduct and threatened to have them expelled from the union if they did not obey their teachers, the incident called attention to one phase of trades unionism in Chicago about which little is known.

Few persons outside of the particular unions know that there is an apprenticeship system in force in both the Carpenters' and the Bricklayers' Unions which compels apprentices to attend school three months in each year. In order to perfect this system it is necessary for the Board of Education, the employers and the labor union to co-operate, and they do so in a manner that completely refutes the arguments of the opponents of unions who contend that organizations of labor deprive the American boy of the opportunity to learn a trade.

As the school season for the apprentices in both trades mentioned begins January 1st, the matter has been under discussion several times during the last three weeks and heroic measures have been adopted to compel observance of the rules. This is due largely to the fact that trade is brisk at this time, and the boys, who range in age from 17 to 21 years, are more anxious to work than go to school, although their employers are compelled to pay them the minimum scale of wages each week during the school period.

When the joint arbitration board of the Carpenters and Builders' Association and the Carpenters' Union met January 4 to consider the enforcement of the apprentice rules more than sixty youths asked permits to allow them to work instead of attending school. Two of the boys who showed that they were the support of aged parents, the necessary three cases where the apprentices showed that they were the support of aged parents, (the necessary permits were given, with the stipulation, however, that the boys should attend night school and produce a certificate from the principal to that effect before they would be given their next quarterly working card.

Many subterfuges are tried by the boys themselves, as well as by some of the smaller contractors, to evade the rules. The reason for this is apparent. The minimum scale of wages for carpenter apprentices runs from \$5 a week for the first year to \$8 the last year of the four-year term. While at work some of the boys get 30 cents an hour, and even as much as 40 cents. As soon as they go to school the contractors usually cut them down to the minimum scale provided in the agreement. This makes most of them prefer to remain at work if they can do so.

"Do you think I'm going to school and let the children starve?" said one of the boys before the arbitration board a few days ago.

"How many children are there in the family?" asked one of the contractors. He was told there were eight, and that the apprentice was their means of support. An investigation was ordered, which showed that the youngest of the family was 17 years of age, while the oldest was 30. The permit was not issued. The apprentice, who is 19 years of age, had to attend school on pain of being refused his next working card.

In spite of all the precautions taken, both by the larger contractors and the union, a number of indentured apprentices escape going to school. In the Carpenters' Union there are 240 indentured apprentices, while the records show that only about 190 are attending school so far this season. Notices have been sent by the Secretary of the Carpenters' Executive Council to all the local unions in Cook County requesting them to furnish the names and addresses of apprentices in their respective locals and to see that no working cards are issued them next April unless they can show a principal's certificate with an average of 90 per cent for attendance and deportment.

The schools which the apprentice boys attend are located at Twenty-sixth street and Wabash avenue and at Cass and Illinois streets. Principal Bogan, who has charge of the schools, had to complain of the boys a short time ago and the matter was taken up by the joint arbitration board. The following resolution was adopted, printed in large type and hung up in the class rooms:

"Any apprentice absents himself from school without a satisfactory excuse, or whose conduct while at school is ungentlemanly or who does not obey his teacher, will be reported to his union, and by order of the above board his April working card will be withheld and in aggravated cases the apprentice will be excluded from his union."

Following the adoption of the resolution, J. J. Brittain, Secretary of the Carpenters' Executive Council, went to the school on the South Side and lectured the boys.

"If there are any more complaints about your conduct, boys," he said, "you will be thrown out of the union. You will be treated just the same as a journeyman would be if he brought his organization into discredit. We don't propose to stand for any of this sort of business."

Two days later Principal Bogan said it was remarkable what a change had come over the pupils. They did not fear the discipline of the school teachers, but they feared being disciplined by their union.

The system of apprenticeship in force in the unions of Carpenters and Bricklayers followed the building trades lockout of 1900. The author of the plan is A. Landquist, a large building contractor, and it may be said to be the result of years of study. The contractors originated the scheme, but they found the unions ready to fall in with the idea and do all in their power to make it a success. After three years' trial greater efforts are being put forth this year to make the system more successful than ever before. The boys attend school six hours a day and they are taught drawing, languages, algebra and geometry.

"We want to have our apprentices able to spell 'carpenter' by the time they become one," said John Metz, President of the Carpenters' Union. "After persistent efforts for three years we have really created a genuine interest in our apprenticeship system, which undoubtedly is the best in the country."

Records show that apprentice carpenters from Chicago Heights and Matteson, Ill., attend school, and while the effects of the system are not yet discernible in the trade to any great extent, because few of the boys have had time to graduate into journeymen, the officers of the union and the contractors agree that under the system a better class of workmen will be produced.

A suggestion made to introduce manual training in the schools for the apprentices did not meet with the approval of either the union officers or the contractors. They were agreed that nine months' actual experience on buildings was sufficient for the boys, and that the school period should be devoted to other branches of education. Most of the practical mechanics hold the manual training school in some contempt, as they say a workman can never become proficient in his trade unless he has actually worked at it.

Under the system of apprenticeship described a limitation is placed on the number of apprentices which one contractor may hire. This limitation, which exists in practically all skilled trades, is often severely condemned and in some instances not without reason. But a study of the question will show that some limitation is absolutely necessary if the boy is to be protected.

The cotton millowners of the northern counties of England have granted the cotton operatives an increase of wages amounting to 2½ per cent, commencing May 1. The increase will affect 150,000 operatives. This is the first time in thirty years that they have been placed on the full wage standard adopted fifty years ago.

COAL MINERS' GIFT TO PRINTERS.

There is one class of toilers that the union printers of the United States will always feel grateful to—the miners. With a heart full of sympathy, and with a willing hand, they generously donated to the printers' strike fund the magnificent sum of \$11,000 in cash. These men know what it is to toil, and, living near to nature, they have a sympathetic feeling of kindness for their fellow-workers. To give such a sum to another organization in the face of a probable strike of their own tells of the sacrifices they are willing to make in order to help some one else. The miners have not always been held in the highest esteem by some people, who claim the divine right to control the destinies of these same self-sacrificing miners; in fact, they have been looked upon by some people who are a little higher up in the social scale. But for pure unselfishness and generosity the miners have demonstrated to their fellow countrymen that they are men with big hearts and strong, manly characters. What greater tribute can one body of men pay to another than to say, "They are men."

The union printers of the United States care not so much for the money given them, but they do care for the brotherly interest which has been shown in their behalf by a hard-working class of their fellow-citizens. It stimulates them to a higher ideal of life; it brings home to them the lesson of unselfishness—the lesson of kindness and good fellowship. It teaches them a sermon on practical Christianity from the viewpoint of the layman. The prayer of the printers is that the bread thus cast upon the waters of a common humanity may return to the givers a hundredfold in the blessings and comforts of life; that they may live to enjoy the fruits of their labors in the cherished company of their wives and children.—*Dayton Union Advocate*.

The Portland *Labor Press* says: Edward Rosenberg has been elected, by referendum vote, Secretary of the Washington State Federation of Labor. In electing this man to so responsible a position the labor unions of Washington have selected wisely. There are few men in the labor movement of today more capable, honest, conscientious, energetic, self-sacrificing than Edward Rosenberg. The excellent condition of labor in San Francisco can be credited in a large measure to the early battles of Rosenberg and a few stalwarts of that city. He belongs to that class of men who have done much for his fellow man and received a beggarly reward. There will be a marked improvement in the Washington State Federation of Labor with Rosenberg at the helm.

Journeymen Carpenters and Joiners in the Canterbury district of New Zealand have been awarded a minimum wage rate of \$2.66 per day of eight hours; also other benefits and advantages that their fellow-workers in Queensland are deprived of, owing, it is claimed, to the Government's failure to redeem its promise to pass an arbitration bill last session.

Since the successful strike of the grand opera chorus girls in New York several weeks ago, their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 14 of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include German, French, English and Italian singers.

A peculiar feature in a Rochester shoe factory strike happened last week. In the factory of Wright & Peters they put in some strike breakers who worked for a time, and then they called a strike for the erection of a home for consumptive work-breakers to break the other strike-breakers' strike.

All teachers in Edgar County, Ill., are pledged to strike if their salaries are not raised from \$30 to \$40 a month.

THE TRADE UNION.

Several Features That Are Invariably Overlooked by Organized Labor's Critics.

It is a fact that in some trades, in fact, in all trades where a union conservatively and capably conducted exists, such unions are the greatest operating force for the prevention of strikes, rather than the promotion of them as is stated by malignant and ignorant critics, says the *Shoe Workers' Journal*.

In those trades the old-time belief that employers and employes are deadly enemies is gradually being supplanted by the belief that a friendly relationship between both is essential.

Bettering the condition of the wage workers is the primary object of trades unions. The employer is the barrier standing in the way of improved conditions in many directions and absolutely refuses to grant or permit improvements until sufficient pressure is brought to bear on him to force concessions, but the workers are themselves to blame for not securing improvements in other directions.

The process by which the conditions of the wage workers can be improved and maintained must be slow and gradual, but this is not thoroughly grasped by a large number of unionists.

With the steady perfection of organization objectionable features of unions are being eliminated.

As the newly formed, untried organizations experience the hardships and misery of ill-advised, premature and wanton strikes and unrestrained action they will one by one join the class of conservative organizations.

Labor leaders and prominent unionists are opposed to strikes and boycotts, only as a last resort, and the history of all conservative unions for the past decade has shown a steady decrease in the number of strikes and increased union effort to that end.

Thus we find that although supporting strikes or boycotts when all other methods fail, one of the objects of unions is to prevent strikes.

About every practical method that the degree of organization will permit is in vogue in the conservative union to prevent strife, hasty and unrestrained action by the individual or combination of members and promote good will between employer and employes.

The work of labor unions is not a purely selfish work in the interests of their members only, but reacts to the well-being of all workers and the great mass of the people. Their efforts are not confined to increasing wages and shortening the work day, but are devoted to all forms of public improvement. They are in fact the greatest public improvement society in existence, continually striving to promote a higher standard of citizenship and a better world, not for one element, but for all elements of society to live in.

From the child to the incapacitated adult the benign efforts of labor unions reach out. Beginning with the birth of the child the labor union advocates and demands laws that will protect it against unsanitary tenement house conditions and impure adulterated food; sanitary schoolroom conditions and efficient educators; at least a common school education for all and an age limit at which they may go to work without stunting their mental and physical growth. After casting his lot in the work place the youth finds the labor union advocating and striving to secure the enactment of improved laws for the protection of his life, limb and health; and when he reaches old age he still finds the labor union advocating homes, and in some instances, supporting them for the aged workers.

Labor unions are the foes of poverty and ignorance and never cease to struggle to promote conditions of enlightenment and comfort for the masses. Aside from their struggle to improve industrial and educational conditions and secure laws to protect life, limb and health the labor union is a public benefactor in other ways. It advocates playgrounds, parks, recreation places, where the child, the toiler and the poor can enjoy a breathing spell away from the close, stuffy tenement, crowded street, buzz of machinery and squalid quarters. It seeks to civilize

and elevate, not brutify and lower the standards of the great mass of the people.

Labor organizations assist their sick members by paying sick benefits, ranging from \$3 to \$10 per week, for periods covering from five to twenty or more weeks of a year, and it is not a rare proceeding for labor unions to assist the sick and needy who are not members. All manner of deserving charitable enterprises number their well wishers and generous contributors among the labor unions. In sick and death benefits alone the amounts paid out by labor unions aggregate a vast sum yearly.

The efforts of labor unions are not confined alone to increasing wages and shortening the workday, but reach out in diverse directions in an endeavor to educate and elevate the individual, protect his life, limbs and health, and make his home happier. They promote the highest type of citizenship and the public health and well-being.

If a tithe of the charity which organized labor expends for and feels for the great mass of the people was extended to organized labor it would be heard of as a public benefactor, never a public menace, and its greatness and worth not its weaknesses and excesses be in the mouths of its critics.

These features are, however, carefully overlooked and its weaknesses which invariably operate more injuriously against itself than against its opponents given undue consideration.

PRISON LABOR REFORMS.

In a large number of the States of the Union at the present time, societies, civic associations and public-spirited men and women are taking up, says the *Shoe Workers' Journal* an aggressive campaign against the present methods of employing convicts. The most hopeful phase of the situation is the fact that the prison authorities all over the country have been made to realize that the general public is dissatisfied with all systems of prison administration that place the free workingman in competition with convicts. Already a number of States have promised to reorganize their prison methods, and, if the agitation continues, there is no question but that the reform will become general throughout the whole country.

In New Jersey the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, George B. Wight, has made a report to the Governor of the conditions existing in that State. Mr. Wight says that where the State of New Jersey sells the labor of its convicts under contracts with several different firms, the returns do not average more than five cents an hour per convict employed. Considering the fact that the State furnishes workshops, power and supervision of the convicts, he declares that the returns are altogether inadequate. This shows that convict labor contractors in New Jersey are getting rich out of the profits of the convict's toil, the same as Mr. Lovely found to be the case in more than a dozen other States. In New Jersey the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry is limited to 100, and Mr. Wight believes that this regulation prevents the products of prison labor in that State from seriously competing with those of free industry.

Realizing the pernicious effects of convict labor on the general prosperity in their own trade, the Iron Molders' Union in Ohio has gotten out a circular letter to the public which gives the reasons why competition between free and convict labor should be abolished in that State. Without attempting to meddle in politics, the Iron Molders have also made a canvass of all the candidates for the State Legislature for the purpose of determining their position on this most important question. In this letter, the union quotes from the report of the National Industrial Commission to the Fifty-sixth Congress where the statement is made, after a thorough investigation by unbiased individuals, that a revenue-producing system of convict administration detracts from the reformatory and disciplinary features of prison life, and that the objection of the free workingman to prison labor is entirely justified.

We don't patronize the Owl Drug Co.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE SCORED.

The last issue of the Los Angeles *Labor News* contains the following:

The printing trades unions of the city, which have been on strike since the first of the year for an eight-hour workday in book and job offices, scored a distinct victory Saturday by securing a signed contract with the Puritan Press, 205 North Broadway, to again furnish union labor exclusively to that establishment, and also securing from D. L. Loughborough, the manager, a statement for publication, in which he denounces the Citizens' Alliance.

The written statement of Mr. Loughborough follows:

"The Puritan Press again is strictly a union shop, and hereafter will be such as long as I have the management of the concern.

"We affiliated with the Employing Printers' Association, and on the first of the year refused to grant the demands of the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day. The result is obvious. Our men walked out and their places were filled by non-unionists—and, by the way, it would be difficult to find a more incompetent lot in any printing house in the city. Our customers became so thoroughly dissatisfied with the quality of the work turned out by us during the last two months that our business has suffered most seriously.

"I have been in this business many years, and it has always been my experience that the really competent men are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, members of the union. Although I felt decidedly dubious as to our ability to secure competent help outside of the union at the time we refused to accede to the wishes of that organization, I was so thoroughly cowed into submission by the threats of a boycott of our establishment by the Citizens' Alliance that I thought it to our advantage to sacrifice our reputation as first-class printers, and reduce the per cent of our meager profits, rather than lose all. We were assured that we might just as well close our doors as to presume to question the mandates of the Citizens' Alliance. In the light of the knowledge gained during the last sixty days, however, I feel quite thoroughly satisfied that this is a myth. We have not received five cents' worth of patronage from that source, but, on the contrary, have lost many of our best customers. We have been between his Satanic Majesty and the briny deep.

"It strikes me that the inconsistency of the Citizens' Alliance and the Employing Printers' Association is a boomerang which in time will rebound, to the serious detriment of both organizations. While loudly proclaiming the laudable doctrine of every man's unquestionable right to conduct his business as he chooses, they are making every effort to prevent the exercise of that right by the employing printers of this city. These efforts really amount to absolute coercion and will be strenuously opposed when the eyes of the employers have been opened.

"Whether or not the Typographical Union is right in demanding an eight-hour day is not the question at issue with us. It is of paramount necessity that the employing printers have competent, painstaking employes. As a rule, these can be secured only from the ranks of the union, and for this reason I feel that it will be but a short time until the majority of the printing houses of Los Angeles will grant the eight-hour day and employ union help, regardless of the threats of the Citizens' Alliance."

Trade unions instill a spirit of independence and solidarity into workers that could not otherwise be obtained. It enables them to unitedly execute a desire for more pay and shorter hours that would be impossible to obtain if each acted independently of the other. It develops manhood, fraternal regard and makes a reality of the old adage of "each for all and all for each."—*Ex.*

When demanding the union label on any purchase, be sure you get the genuine article. Many bogus labels are in the market, particularly in the clothing line. Beware of imitations!

WOMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.**The Success of the Labor Movement Depends on Her Loyalty to the Cause.**

The fate of the labor movement, writes C. L. Baine, General Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers, is in the hands of the American woman. If she is the wife of the home, she must learn to be more insistent in her demand for the union label; if she is one of the many thousand women workers who have invaded the field of industry, she must grasp the union idea and become organized. These two things, a greater demand for the union label and more organization among women workers, are the obstacles that loom largest today in the path of union progress.

It is the wife in the home who spends most of the money with the butcher, the baker and the grocer. The purchasing power of the working man's dollar is in her keeping. She can spend her husband's money for union-label products, or she can trade it into the hands of the men who are conspiring to reduce her husband's wages. Since she is the greatest spender, she is the one to whom organized labor must appeal to make more general the demand for union-label products. Until this demand becomes voiced by the women in every workingman's home in America, the ultimate victory of unionism over the selfishness of capital will be deferred.

The most potent argument that the workingman can use to induce his employer to make terms with unionism is the argument of the dollar. It is the argument that says to the capitalist, "Take our labor at a fair price, or leave it, just as you choose, but if you leave it, remember that not a single union man or woman in this country will buy the products that you must sell in order to maintain your business."

When union workmen can say that to every employer in the land, the triumph of unionism will no longer be a dream, but a reality.

A demand for the union label in every union home, however, will not of itself win the battle for all working men and women—the scabs, the trouble-makers and the unorganized toilers—for as yet there are not enough union homes. With the general extension of the union campaign, the women workers must be better organized. They are increasing by thousands every year and today represent a great menace to the future of unionism—a menace because the average woman who works is indifferent to the need of organization.

In spite of this indifference, in spite of all the hardships that men have been forced to endure because of the invasion of the woman worker, the advent of woman in the shop and factory has rendered more certain the final triumph of union labor. Until man convinces woman of the need of organization to save the home and the family, the labor union battle will never be won anyway. The best way to convince her is by practical experience.

It has only been by the hardest kind of knocks and long years of experience that the union men of today have been convinced that organization is the only thing that will force their employers to pay living wages. The indifference of the women workers today is not a circumstance to the indifference that existed among the working men, to the claims of organization, 40 years ago. As men have learned the lesson of unionism, so women will learn it also. Considering the shortness of time since women began to work beside men in all kinds of industries, the progress of organization among them has been marvelous. And when the women workers are all convinced, it won't take them long to convince all the other women and mankind in general that unionism is right and that everybody should buy only union-label goods.

These arguments showing the importance of more and better organization among women workers, and pointing out the great part women must necessarily play in the union labor movement, have long been recognized by nearly all of the large labor union bodies. The following unions, all affiliated with the

American Federation of Labor, admit women on the same terms as men:

The Boot and Shoe Workers, Typographical Union, Brotherhood of Bookbinders, United Garment Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Textile Workers, Glove Makers' Union, Cigar Makers, Potters' Union, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Building Employees' Union, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Teachers' Federation of Chicago, Hat and Cap Makers, Overall Makers' Union, Collar Starchers' Union, Necktie Makers' Union.

UNION LABELS.

Experience has shown the organized movement of labor that the working masses, being the vast army of consumers of all the products of labor, can, by organizing their purchasing power to promote the sale of the products of union and fair labor and to restrict the sale of the product of non-union and unfair labor, exert quite as effectual an influence and control over conditions of employment, as by endeavoring to control the supply of labor at the factory door.

The employer is in business for profit, and if his market is sufficiently restricted, through the demands of organized workers for union label goods, he will be compelled to give due recognition to the just demands of his employers, or to go out of business.

The union label is a concrete expression of the desire of unionists that other unionists and all sympathizers shall be able to discriminate between the unfair products of the penitentiary, the non-unionists, the tenement house and pest hole, and the product of workers engaged in the same movement and sharing the same hopes and aspirations as themselves. The growth of the union label movement in recent years is evidenced by the fact that so many of the national trades unions have adopted union label devices, adapted to their respective trades and this growth is accelerated by support received from associations of philanthropic persons who see in the union label movement a rational attempt of labor to better its conditions without resorting to costly strikes.

The wage earner joins the union to better his condition, to defend his interests, to maintain or increase his wages, and expects other unionists to support his cause. Hence, it is the plain duty of every member of organized labor to exercise due care that the wages received as a result of effort and sacrifice are not squandered upon the products of unfair labor in other industries.

"He that is not with us is against us," is a safe maxim to follow, and a member who expends a single penny upon the product of 'unfair' labor has not only wronged his fellow workers, but has done positive injury to his own cause and interests. The only way the members can be sure they are not spending their wages upon their enemies is to insist that all goods purchased by them shall bear a union label, and their duty extends further; to the extent of influencing their friends to purchase, and tradesmen to handle and sell, none but goods bearing the union label of the respective trade union.

Reductions in wages are checked, advances secured, hours of labor shortened, conditions of labor improved, and many other beneficent results obtained, by persistent agitation upon union label lines. Nearly all the trades have their union label in the field; the one thing needed is the whole-souled co-operation of the workers and their sympathizers, in purchasing only goods bearing the trade-marks of organized labor, with which effort many of the abuses they now suffer will speedily vanish.

Are you demanding "Union-Label" goods? If not, why not?—*Shoe Workers' Journal*.

The Bricklayers and Masons' subordinate locals will again shortly vote on the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L. This time the convention made a strong recommendation to the local unions to carry it, and it is likely it will be.

MINISTERS AND THE "CLOSED SHOP."

The following is an extract from a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., February 11th, as reported in the Newark *Advertiser*:

"The labor union is a necessary step in the progress to democracy, and the eight-hour day is a necessity to the labor union. I am for it unequivocally. It means better morals, better health, better work, better minds.

"How can a minister criticise the closed shop, when the ministry is closed tighter than any shop you ever saw? We ministers have managed it so, each denomination by itself, that competition is reduced to a minimum. The pastor enters the church he is called to with the distinct understanding that his employer, the congregation, can do little or nothing without his consent. No other minister can set foot in it without his invitation, nor can his employer touch the organ or raise his voice in song in the choir, in the Episcopal Church, without his consent. Nor can any other Episcopal minister preach anywhere in his neighborhood, not even in a hall or in the public street, without his consent. Talk about closed shop; besides the years of preparation required. When we are sick, instead of docking us, they send us jam and bouquets and come and pray by our bedside. That's where we have got our employer! And when work is slack our pay goes on just the same. This is not democracy, but it ought to close our mouths against the closed shop in other trades.

"Industry is the crux of the whole situation; for men live, not by voting, but by eating.

"Democracy is the voice of the people, and the voice of the people is the voice of God."

CHILD LABOR STATISTICS.

Some impressive statistics were given out at the sessions of the convention of the Factory Inspectors' Association at Detroit, and particularly in reference to child labor in the industrial establishments. For many years a very determined movement has been on foot to effect a reform in this feature of our social life. Left unattended, it was found that the employment of children of tender age in manufacturing establishments was growing to an alarming extent, even when the observation was limited to those cases where harm was being done to such employees both physically and mentally. Because of that fact the necessity for regulatory legislation was apparent in many places. The movement was attended by fruition, and to an extent that had given the impression that the restrictive regulation was gaining upon the abuse against which it was aimed. It was brought out at the convention, however, that in spite of the efforts to reduce the number of such working children, there has been not only an increase in the number, but by a percentage that is positively startling. During the period from 1880 to 1900, when the population of the country increased practically 50 per cent, the number of boys from ten to fifteen years of age engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits increased 100 per cent, while the number of girls between the same ages and in the same class of industries increased 150 per cent.

Such a showing ought to give those who have heretofore been in the movement new zeal, and furnish them a large number of influential recruits. More than that, their cause ought to be given a more sympathetic reception by those who are in positions of responsibility affecting it. It would be bad enough if there were no decrease in this abuse to the cause of society, but when such an increase is shown there appears sufficient reason for a more effective reform. The showing is a serious reflection upon our boasted civilization.

An insistent demand for the union label will overcome the injunction in every case. The union label cannot be enjoined. Demand it upon all occasions!

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"FRENZIED" JUDICIARY.

The extraordinary characters of the many injunctions which have been issued within the last few months by State and Federal judges at the instance of employers engaged in controversies with Organized Labor suggests the assertion that we have a "frenzied judiciary," as well as "frenzied financiers." Certainly, in no period in our history have the fundamental principles of law and the statutes of the States and Nation been juggled as is the case today when issues between employer and employe come before our courts. Public criticism, in the press and on the platform, of grave abuses generally results in some modification, if not abolishment, of the particular abuse complained of. In any event, this kind of criticism is rarely followed by aggravation of the abuse. It seems, however, that this is precisely what has happened with respect to the agitation which has been in progress for some time to secure the enactment of laws which will prevent judges from prostituting their high office when employers come before them and invoke the power of the State or Federal governments to deprive their employes of their natural rights as men—rights guaranteed to them by our Constitution, and which, it seems, are rarely denied by these members of a "frenzied judiciary" to any one except members of labor unions. The injunction evil is certainly growing to an extent that justifies the belief of very many men that no abuse exists today that menaces the stability of our system of government as does "Government by Injunction." Respect for our courts is an essential of good citizenship, and when a condition exists that induces countless thousands of citizens to believe that a large section of the judiciary habitually exercises its great power to favor one class of citizens at the cost of depriving another class of its constitutional rights, that respect which is the attribute of good citizenship is naturally weakened, and it cannot be fairly said that those who conscientiously believe that the judiciary—a large section of it, at least—is unjustly discriminating against their class are in any degree forfeiting their title to good citizenship by entertaining that belief.

It has been asserted that the abuse of the power to issue injunctions is almost wholly confined to industrial disputes, and the members of Organized Labor are invariably the victims. The instances wherein the employer has suffered from the act of

a member of the "frenzied judiciary" through being enjoined from exercising his constitutional rights are very rare, but they furnish illustrations of some of the most aggravated cases of prostitution of judicial power that can be cited. A case of this nature occurred in Philadelphia recently that is worth relating:—at the instance of an employers' association a judge of the Quaker City actually issued an order enjoining an employer from re-employing men who had been on strike! The circumstances were as follows:

About the middle of 1905 the Iron Molders' Union of Philadelphia notified the foundrymen of that city that the minimum scale for core-makers would be advanced from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day on October 1, 1905. At a conference between representatives of the union and the National Founders' Association the latter agreed to pay the \$2.75 rate. When the day the increase was to take effect came the foundrymen repudiated their agreement, and refused to meet the Iron Molders' Union in conference on the matter, declaring that they would only treat with their employes individually. A strike was then called in nineteen foundries. Ten of the foundrymen finally agreed to pay the new scale. After the strike had been in progress for several months, one of the nine concerns involved—the Girard Iron Works—determined to make a settlement with the Iron Molders and re-employed fifty members of the union. When the National Founders' Association of Philadelphia learned that a settlement with the union had been made by the Girard Iron Works, the officers of the association went into court and applied for an order restraining the owner of the Girard Iron Works from settling the controversy with the union until his resignation from the National Founders' Association had been accepted, and the illustrious jurist to whom the application was made actually granted the injunction prayed for!

When this remarkable order of court was served on him, the owner of the Girard Iron Works shut down his foundry, and immediately presented his formal resignation as a member of the National Founders' Association to its officers. Two days after closing down he opened up with a full union force, refusing to re-employ a few non-union men the agreement with the union permitted him to retain. Whether the National Founders' Association had accepted his resignation or not is not known at this time, nor is any information at hand with respect to further court proceedings in this extraordinary injunction case.

Of course it seems improbable that the higher courts will eventually order that the owner of the Girard Iron Works make no agreement with the Iron Molders' Union until he receives the consent of the National Founders' Association. Yet were the court to so decide the action would have its compensating features with respect to its effect on labor unions. If the Philadelphia court's action in the Girard Iron Works case were to stand as law, the labor unions could invoke the aid of the courts to prevent any of their members from accepting employment from a firm against which a strike had been declared until such firm had agreed to the conditions the union had demanded before the strike was called. Certainly this could be done if the Pennsylvania courts uphold the action of the Philadelphia judge and consistently rule in harmony with the precedent thus established should labor unions thereafter seek to prevent members from violating their obligations to their fellows by deserting them during a strike and accepting work from the employer against whom the strike was declared.

What sane man would, however, venture to predict that judges who would uphold the decision of the Philadelphia court would issue an injunction at the instance of a labor union to prevent a renegade member from violating his obligation to the union? No; were such a petition made by a labor organization we would witness one of those "reversals" which can hardly be said to promote confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the members of our judiciary.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STABLEMEN —UNION GAINING GROUND.

The latest development in the struggle of the Stablemen's Union to secure the re-establishment of the scale of wages in existence two years ago is the issuance by Judge Hebbard of the Superior Court of an order to show cause why the Stablemen's Union should not be enjoined from picketing the Arcade Stables, 357 Sixth street, owned by J. J. Doyle. The hearing was set for today (Friday), but when the case was called a continuance was granted.

Doyle's stable was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council several weeks ago, Doyle being one of the stable owners who had reduced the wages of his stablemen about two years ago. The union placed a man in front of Doyle's stable who carried a banner which contained a statement to the effect that the Arcade was a non-union stable. Doyle, in his complaint, makes the usual allegations of intimidation, interference with his non-union employes, threats to destroy his business, etc. The complaint is similar to that made by a Market-street restaurant-keeper a few weeks ago, and on which Judge Hebbard refused to grant the injunction prayed for. Bush Finnell of the Citizens' Alliance legal department is attorney for Doyle.

The Master Horseshoers' Association has followed the example of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union and determined to refuse to shoe the horses of those stable-owners who have refused to grant the demand of the Stablemen's Union for a wage of \$2.50 for twelve hours' work. Nearly all of the master horseshoers, it is reported, are complying with the order of their association.

A complication which has handicapped the Stablemen's Union in prosecuting the fight for improved conditions seems to be at this time in fair way to be removed. In the livery stables what are known as "combination men" (men who drive vehicles and also perform stable work) have, so the Stablemen claim, been utilized to do the work of the striking stablemen. A majority of these "combination men" belongs to the Hackmen's Union, and at a meeting of this organization this week a committee was appointed to visit the various stables where "Combination men" are employed for the purpose of investigating conditions and preventing "combination men" being used as strike-breakers. With the co-operation of the Hackmen's Union and the Journeymen and Master Horseshoers, the Stablemen are certain to win their fight.

During the week the stablemen have succeeded in inducing several more stable-owners to grant the conditions the union is striving to establish, and the list of union stables is growing daily.

Following is a list of those stables where the members of the Stablemen's Union are on strike:

Kelley's, Pine; Golden Gate, Golden Gate avenue; Santa Clara, Golden Gate avenue; United Carriage, Natoma; O. K., 1212 Valencia; Brooks' Larkin and Bush; Brandenstein, 815 Folsom; Broderick & Fagan, 332 Bush; Club, 409 Taylor; Coalters, 36 Hubbard; Comstock, 524 Third; McKenna, 540 Hayes; Brown's, 185 Stevenson; Doyle's, 327 Sixth; Excelsior, 1000 Geary; Fashion, 221 Ellis; Gallagher's, 623 Grove; Mascot, 1106 Golden Gate Ave.; Nolan's, 1611 California; O'Leary, 2113 Pine; Pennsylvania, 1525 Howard; Perry's Stables, California and Fillmore; Rincon Hill, 417 Folsom; Rayhill, 627 Haight; Stanford, 310 Golden Gate avenue; Saratoga, 814 Geary.

The proprietors of the following stables have granted the conditions asked by the union:

Leary Bros., 503 Sutter; Union Transfer, Tehama, between Second and Third; Peters & Son, 1314 Grove; Maud S. Stables, 1639 Eddy; Glazier, 3373 Seventeenth; St. George, Bush; Green Valley, Mission; Pacific Carriage Company, Eighth; Dexter Prince, Grove; McCafferty's, Twenty-fourth and Mission; Morrison's, Twenty-first and Mission; Jorgenson's, Twenty-first and Mission; Pease, Twenty-first and Valencia; Van Ness, Van Ness

avenue; Ellis-Street Stable, 615 Ellis; Madigan, & O'Neil, 121 Grove; Goldberg, Bowen & Co., Sutter and Jones; Conlin's, 1525 California; Devisadero Stables, Devisadero, near Fulton; Lindauer's, Folsom; Marks', Howard; Spreckels, Fulton near Park; Derby, Geary and Leavenworth; Thomson's, 59 Minna; Santa Rosa, Eleventh and Market; Gilmore's, Thirteenth and Mission; Johnston's, Twelfth and Mission; Holleson's, Thirteenth and Howard; Bay City, Sacramento, near Van Ness; Spiegel's, Washington, near East; McLaughlin's, Tenth and Harrison; Park Riding School, Fulton and Sixth avenue; S. F. Riding Club, Seventh avenue.

In the stables of the following business houses union conditions also prevail:

California Baking Co., Standard Milk Co., Western Meat Co., California Milbrae Dairy, Guadalupe Dairy, A. B. C. Delivery, Jersey Farm Dairy, Perham's Dairy, Shasta Water Co., Union Seltzer Co., Stafford Coal Co., Golden Gate Park; Breuner Furniture Co., Eureka, Cal., soda works, Merchants' Ice Co., Consumers' Ice Co. There are a number of other private stables where union conditions prevail. Altogether, about 360 members of the Stablemen's Union are employed in stables whose owners have agreed to the union's schedule.

FAIR DRESS PATTERNS.

The Butterick Publishing Company, which publishes a large number of journals circulated almost entirely among women, and also designs and prints what are known as the "Butterick Patterns," was the first concern in New York City to lock out its employees of the printing trades and attempt to establish the "open shop" system since the Typographical Union began its eight-hour fight. The Butterick publications and patterns for women's and children's clothing have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Allied Printing Trades Councils throughout the country. The ladies who have been accustomed to buy the Butterick patterns can secure patterns which are the product of union labor in several places in this city. The Peerless Patterns are in every respect the equal of the Butterick Patterns with respect to novelty of design, etc., and the company which produces them employs members of the printing trades unions exclusively. The agent of the Peerless Patterns in this city is J. W. Evans, 1021 Market street, and the patterns can also be purchased from the following firms: Livingston Bros., 123 Post street; A. F. Sutherland, 2550 Mission; J. Briester, 1415 Stockton.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, last Sunday, adopted by a unanimous vote, resolutions relating to the so-called Chinese Boycott that are of far-reaching importance. Briefly stated, the resolutions deny the claim that the Chinese Exclusion Act is accountable for whatever feeling may exist in China against Americans or other foreigners; recognize the right of China to boycott the products of the United States, and to receive or reject the teachings of the missionaries; declare for a strong policy on the part of the United States toward China, the prime element of which shall be the enactment and execution by the former of such laws as may be necessary for protection against the latter; and, finally, declare for the right of China to protect itself against the United States. In a word, the resolutions recognize the rights of China as equal with those of the United States.

The text of the resolutions, as well as the speech of Walter Macarthur, explaining their purpose and advocating their adoption, appears in the report of the proceedings of the league elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR CLARION.

Garment Workers, No. 131, at their last meeting, donated \$50 to the Santa Rosa union men who are on strike against the "open shop."

THE OWL DRUG COMPANY.

The managers of the Owl Drug Company, notwithstanding the heavy loss of patronage suffered because of their antagonistic attitude toward Organized Labor, have succeeded in securing control of three additional drug stores within the last few months—all of them located in the "South of Market" section of the city. The statement has been current for some time that the attitude of the Owl Drug Company toward Organized Labor entailed losses estimated to amount to over \$75,000. The concern is incorporated, and the recent extension of business, it is said, was made possible by the accession of additional capital, and not from the profits of the two original stores conducted by the company at 1128 Market street and 80 Geary street. While it is not generally known that this is a fact, it is very probable that this explanation of the Owl Drug Company's recent acquisition of three drug stores is correct. These stores are located at 717 Market street, between Third and Fourth; 38 Third street, and 982 Howard street. The original store is at 1128 Market street, and some time ago a branch was established at 80 Geary street.

The Owl Drug Company was placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Labor Council on April 10, 1903. This action was taken at the instance of the Drug Clerks' Union, the Owl people being the only retail drug dealers in the city who refused to grant the extremely moderate conditions asked by the Drug Clerks. The following, published in the LABOR CLARION of April 3, 1903, explains the circumstances which caused the Labor Council to place the Owl on the "We Don't Patronize" list:

"Ten union drug clerks employed by the Owl Drug Company, 1128 Market street, walked out in a body Tuesday afternoon in response to a call of the Drug Clerks' Association. Two non-union clerks, recent arrivals here, walked out with the union clerks and immediately applied for membership in the union.

"This action marks the culmination of repeated efforts of the Drug Clerks' Association to induce the management of the Owl Company to grant its employees the conditions conceded by all other retail druggists of this city. The Owl Company not only discriminated against clerks when their affiliation with the union became known, but it constantly violated the city ordinance which provides that drug clerks shall not be required to work more than 138 hours in two weeks. This concern also maintained an obnoxious system whereby its clerks were compelled, in order to hold their positions, to palm off on customers cheap and inferior preparations concocted by the Owl Company as substitutes for standard proprietary medicines. If a clerk failed to sell a fixed amount of this inferior stuff each month he was dismissed, no matter what his standing was as a pharmacist. In fact the Owl Company's methods in this respect are a constant menace to the health of people who are induced to patronize the concern through the 'cut prices' advertised. * * * When a patron visits the place and asks for a standard article he is invariably shown a substitute product manufactured by the Owl Company, and insistently told that it is 'something just as good.' * * * The Drug Clerks' Association will have the active assistance of the Typographical Union, which has also a grievance against this concern because of its failure to keep its agreement to withdraw its advertising from the anti-union Los Angeles Times." * * *

The Owl Drug Company has not changed its attitude toward Organized Labor since the walk-out of the Drug Clerks in 1903, although repeated efforts have been made by the labor organizations to effect a settlement. The action of the Owl Company in securing control of drug stores in that section of the city most thickly inhabited by working people merits the special attention of the union men and women who reside in that locality. The Drug Clerks have determined to notify the unions of the city that the Owl Drug Company is still a non-union concern, and for that purpose has appointed a committee of seven to visit each union in the city and

request the members of these organizations to withhold their patronage from the Owl until the managers of that company agree to grant the conditions asked by the interested unions.

THE SAILORS' ANNIVERSARY.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific celebrated its twenty-first anniversary on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. Five hundred members of the organization, garbed in uniforms typical of their calling, and accompanied by two bands, marched from the Sailors' headquarters on East street to Lyric Hall, where the literary exercises were held. Treasurer Ed. Andersen acted as Grand Marshal of the parade, with H. Lundberg as aide. The Advance Guard of twenty-four men and two companies, each composed of 250 men, was captained by E. A. Erickson. Company A was captained by D. M. Paul, and Company B by R. Tunnell. A band of twelve pieces headed each company. The line of march was from Headquarters, along East street to Folsom Street Dock, where a halt was made in honor of the famous "lumber pile" on which the Union was formed; Steuart to Market, to O'Farrell, to Powell, to Eddy, to Lyric Hall. The hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Grand Marshal Andersen introduced W. Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, as chairman of the evening. The speakers were: William P. McCabe, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; H. W. Hutton, the Union's legal counsel; Alfred Fuhrman, a former member of the Union and now a leading attorney of San Francisco; James H. Barry, editor of *The Star*; Hon. James G. Maguire, former Member of Congress, and author of the Maguire Act; Hon. Edward J. Livernash, also a former Member of Congress, and well known for his work in that body on behalf of the seamen. Miss Louisa Grossett, of Berkeley, Cal., rendered several vocal numbers during the evening that were highly appreciated by the audience.

The speeches were decidedly interesting and instructive to the union men and women present. Probably no more graphic illustration of the benefits of organization of wage-earners could be presented than is afforded by a recital of the history of the Sailors' Union. The advancement the sailor in the coastwise trade has made through his union is undoubtedly unexcelled in the history of the labor movement. Organization, of course, was the prime factor in the progress made, but the fact that the sailors have achieved far more than probably any other one organization, is due to the happy circumstance that the union's affairs have been conducted by men of exceptional ability who have, in uncommonly unselfish fashion, made the advancement of the sailor's interests a life work, and the rank and file of the organization appreciate this fact and have in their leaders that rare confidence that has the effect of spurring them on to greater effort and precludes the possibility of halting until the goal is reached.

Many older and—numerically—stronger labor unions could study the methods of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific to advantage.

Godspeed to the organization which practices what it preaches—"All for one, and one for all!"

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Washington, D. C., on the 19th inst. Among the important matters to be considered by the Council will be the application of the National Steam Fitters' Association for a charter. The Pittsburg convention, it will be remembered, recommended that the Steam Fitters be granted a charter. Formal application has been made for the charter and it will undoubtedly be granted, and the controversy with the Plumbers thereby ended.

Do not permit a waiter or waitress to serve your meals unless he or she wears the union monthly working button.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held
March 2, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Bell in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Typographical Union, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, Frank Stretton, vice F. J. Bonnington and S. T. Sawyer. Furniture and Piano Drivers, J. Quinlon; delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—President W. R. Hagerty, stating he will be unable to attend meeting of Council on account of illness. President J. F. Tobin of the Shoe Workers' International Union, in answer to Council's request for a charter for the Boot and Shoe Workers' District Council. Resolution from Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union in answer to letter from National United States Senators and Congressmen in reply to resolutions sent by Council urging the passage of H. R. Bill No. 8743, relative to Musicians. Stablemen's Union, No. 8760, requesting Council to raise boycott on Goldberg, Bowen & Co.; referred to new business. Minutes of Provision Trades Council. Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, enclosing receipt for \$49.10. Resolutions from Steam Fitters' Union on Foster Bill. Cloakmakers' Union, requesting extension of boycott on M. Siminoff, proprietor of the Globe Cloak House; request granted. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Boat Builders' Union, No. 16, asking Council to assist them in straightening out the Pasquince Boat Shop; also to interview the hardware firm of Philpott & Armstrong, which is handling non-union launches made in the East. Bloom-Miller Cap Company, in reference to misunderstanding with Cap Makers' Union. Wage scale and agreement of the Paste Makers. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—Golden West Lodge, No. 1, Junior Order International Association of Machinists, requesting affiliation. International Association of Machinists, urging affiliation of Junior Order. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—Resolution from Provision Trades Council in reference to formation of Anti-Injunction League. Resolution from the East Mission Improvement Club protesting against the granting of franchise to the North Shore Road on narrow streets therein mentioned.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Drug Clerks—Owl Drug Company, which is establishing new stores throughout the city, still considered unfair. Stablemen—Progressing nicely in strike of members against Carriage Owners' Association. Butchers—Initiating many new members; further report that the Co-operative Meat Market is prospering. Waitresses—Bristol Restaurant has settled satisfactory to all and is now a strictly union house. Barbers—Boycott still on shop at 112 Taylor street. Picnic May 13th at Germania Gardens. Steam Fitters—Trouble at Risdon Iron Works has been amicably adjusted as to increase of wages. Photo-Engravers—Unionized the house of Wm. Brown Engraving Company on Montgomery street; business good. Electrical Workers—Business good; claim that members of other unions working in stores, etc., are continuing to trim lamps. Undertakers—Thank Council for indorsement of schedule; feel that there will be no objection on the part of employers in granting same. Barber Shop Porters—Business dull; all union men should insist upon seeing the union button of all attendants waiting upon them in bath houses and barber shops; March button will be red in color; Lurline and Olympic Salt Water Co., Seventh and Mission, still being boycotted. Shoe Clerks—Business quiet. Hackmen—Committee appointed to wait upon the undertaking firms protesting against the funeral car.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommend: 1—That wage scale and agreement of Laundry Workers be Indorsed. 2—Committee sent following telegram: "President Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.—The San Francisco Labor Council respectfully requests your veto of the Urgent Deficiency Bill on

the ground that in relation to laborers on the Panama Canal it presents a reversal of our Government policy to grant all Government employes an eight-hour day. This policy we confidently expect you to maintain at every opportunity unimpaired for the honor of our country and for the protection of labor." 3—That the wage scale and agreement of the Firemen's Union be indorsed as amended. 4—That the boycott asked by the Waiter's Union on Shell Mound Park be laid over one week, Secretary to report on same. 5—Resolution of Allied Printing Trades Council laid over one week, no committee being present. 6—That the Council declare intention of levying a boycott on the Whole Wheat Milling Company, subject to report of Secretary, he requesting that the matter be laid over one week. Report concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Reported in favor of resolution from the East Mission Improvement Club, protesting against the granting of franchise to the North Shore Railroad on narrow streets, namely, York and Hampshire streets; concurred in.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Amendment to Constitution (second reading): Add to Section 2, Article 2—"Each brother member after his credentials have been received from any local affiliated with this Council, before taking his seat as a delegate, shall have no less than three union labels on his wearing apparel." Moved and seconded that the matter lay on the table; carried.

NOMINATIONS TO FILL VACANCIES—Miss Minnie Andrews elected to fill vacancy on Label Committee. J. J. Ryan and H. Gallagher elected on Organizing Committee. Geo. Berry elected on Law and Legislative Committee.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that Brother Zant, A. F. of L. Organizer, and Brother Killain of Stablemen's Union be granted the floor to explain position of combination men in stables; carried. Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee formulate a reply in answer to letter received from President J. F. Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union; carried. Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to visit certain business houses for the purpose of inducing them to take teams away from unfair stables; carried. Moved and seconded that the boycott on Goldberg, Bowen & Co. be raised; carried.

Council adjourned at 12 m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

DONATIONS TO LOS ANGELES PRINTERS.

Cigarmakers	\$12.00
Iron Molders, No. 164	 20.00
Mailers	 2.80

Total\$34.80

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is going to build an international home, and \$75,000 has been set aside to start with, says the *Chicago Inter Ocean*. The business organizations of Colorado Springs recently held a meeting and decided to make an offer to the trainmen of a tract of land and such other inducements as will practically insure the location of the institution in that city. In this connection it may be of interest to know that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been in existence twenty-three years, that it has 728 lodges with 78,000 members, \$1,560,000 in its treasury, pays out \$140,000 every 30 days in claims, has over \$87,000,000 insurance in force, and has paid out \$11,512,636.13 in benefits.

Labor unions stand for the shortening of the hours of labor; for the abolition of child labor; for the changing of conditions which make enforced idleness necessary, for the education and enlightenment of the youth of our land; for a better citizenship and for wages that will make these things possible. Show us another class of organization that aims so high; so patriotic; so fraught with good for everybody.—*Exchange.*

We'll Find You
a House

In any part of the city and at the price you want to pay.

ALL the vacant dwellings are listed in our free renting department.

The complete lists from 30 agencies.

We'll Furnish Four
Rooms for
\$150

Good Furniture—A Richmond Range in the kitchen and everything to furnish the four rooms equally satisfactory.

We show the furniture in our four-room model cottage.

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BROCKTON SHOE STORE

Fifteen Days' Clearance Sale
\$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes at \$2.65.

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Why do we fill prescriptions cheaper than any store in San Francisco?

Because we do not pay a commission to the physicians.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

In a decision rendered on Monday, March 5th, against three non-union employees of the United States Printing Company of Ohio, who sought to restrain the concern from entering into a working pact with the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union which would exclude free labor, Judge Marean of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, N. Y., gave judicial sanction to the "closed shop" principle. There will be an immediate appeal to the appellate division of the Supreme Court, and, if Judge Marean is sustained, it will be a notable victory. After a bitter fight against the unions, which freely used the boycott, the United States Printing Company of Ohio, which has a plant in Williamsburg, entered about one year ago into an agreement with the unions whereby it undertook to unionize its Williamsburg plant. Three non-union employees named Kissam, Driscoll and Mills were given the privilege of joining the unions and refused. To prevent their discharge the non-union men brought injunction proceedings, and the contest in the courts has been waged since.

It is reported that an agreement has been reached by Baltimore Union with the employers whereby the printers of that city will avert a strike. Under its provisions an eight-hour day will be inaugurated in all of the union job-printing shops in that city. The agreement will also contain adequate provisions for overtime work.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—From a statement recently made of the financial transactions of New York Typographical Union (Big Six) we glean the following:

From July 26, 1901, to July 25, 1905, Typographical Union, No. 6, paid to its superannuated members and to assist members temporarily out of employment.....	\$175,221
From July 26, 1901, to July 25, 1905, Typographical Union, No. 6, paid to families of deceased members.....	54,580
From July 26, 1901, to July 25, 1905, Typographical Union, No. 6, paid as its share toward the maintenance of the Home for aged and infirm Union Printers at Colorado Springs	28,500

Making a grand total of.....\$258,301

THE REVERSE SIDE.—William Green, president of the Typothetae of the City of New York, the man elected by a few employers to lead the fight in the Printers' Union, is the official printer for Mann, of "Town Topics," "Fads and Fancies" and "Smart Set" notoriety. Here is the opinion of the *New York Press* on the promoter of these enterprises:

"In the unconventional West and South, where the fashion is to accelerate the orderly and tedious process of law by personal execution of justice, the 'Fads and Fancies' extortion would have been impossible. The promoter of such a project would have worn a steel waistcoat, would have gone abroad with finger perpetually on the trigger, and probably his finish would have been sudden. In some communities the citizen who assumed the public duty of shooting the miscreant on sight would have received a vote of thanks from the Coroner's jury.

If the volume of business transacted at the Secretary's office is any indication of the solidity of our ranks, we have every reason to be hopeful. For the first seven weeks of 1906, checks for \$11,497.45 have been forwarded to the headquarters of the I. T. U. at Indianapolis by the officers of San Francisco Typographical Union as the contribution of No. 21 in aid of the eight-hour strikers of the East.

How about those Butterick publications and patterns? Is your wife able to do without them.

Put a "sticker" on your laundry slip if it doesn't bear the label.

F. M. Phelan, 111 Cook street, who conducts a small printing office, has recently given up the label and severed his connection with the union. In a letter to Secretary White, this gentleman says

he does not "wish to be trammelled any longer by belonging to any organization whatsoever."

The Sterling Press, 229 Stevenson street, Charles Wilson manager, has also surrendered its labels, and will endeavor to conduct business on the open-shop plan.

Recent additions to the label list are as follows: C. F. Guenther, 120 Sutter; Polk Street Printing Company; United Presbyterian Press; Bingley Photo-Engraving Company; Brown Engraving Company.

Did you put a "sticker" on that circular?

George Minifie, ex-Secretary of Grass Valley Union, has given up his position in Nevada City and is now at work in Berkeley.

Speak a word or drop a line to your laundryman requesting him to use the label on his printing.

S. H. Jenner of the *Examiner* has recently presented to No. 21 bound copies of Volumes II and III of the *Pacific Union Printer* and a neatly prepared and well-preserved scrap-book containing a history of the strike of 1883 as chronicled by the newspapers of that day and by the circulars issued by the union bearing on that struggle. The scrap-book also contains a copy of the programme of the entertainment and ball held in Platt's Hall, February 18, 1884, tendered by the labor organizations of this city and Oakland to the locked-out printers. This book is a valuable addition to the files of No. 21.

Mrs. Fanny Mooney, wife of Frank A. Mooney of the *Examiner*, aged 62 years, passed away at the family residence, 1527 Powell street, on Tuesday last. Mrs. Mooney was a native of Dublin. The funeral services were held yesterday (Thursday) and interment was at Odd Fellows' Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended, and Mr. Mooney has the sincere sympathy of a host of friends. A son, Frank A. Mooney Jr., also survives.

W. G. Smith of the *Call*, who recently submitted to an operation for cancer at the O'Connor Sanitarium, San Jose, writes to a friend that the operation has proven successful to a marked degree and that he will soon be discharged.

W. H. Fonting, of Fonting & Hall, 28 First street, linotype plant, has sold his interest in the concern to C. H. Scott of the *Evening Post*, and has departed for Tonopah.

George Tucker has accepted a linotype situation in Winnemucca, Nev. S. A. Drake has taken a job at Fallon, Nev., and Joseph H. Cook has gone to Chico.

BAKERS.

On February 24th the helpers and apprentices in the bakeries of this city were organized as an auxiliary to Bakers' Local No. 24. The first meeting was very successful, forty joining the auxiliary, and at next meeting, which will be held on Saturday, March 10th, at 8 p. m., it is expected fully as many more will join the auxiliary. At the last meeting of Local No. 24 Brothers Joe Gossman, Herm. Wollmer and Louis Loch were appointed a committee to act jointly with like committees from other organizations and protest against the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The Sick and Death Benefit Fund Branch will give its second anniversary ball on Saturday, March 24th, in Turn Verein Hall, 353 Turk street. Tickets, 25c; ladies free.

A committee consisting of Brothers Joe Puntigam, Emil Schaerer, Albert Zaborski, John K. Mueller and Hugo Muetze was appointed to investigate the conditions of the trade, and will report at the next meeting as to what improvements should be made.

The next annual picnic of the local will be given in Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, Wednesday, May 2d. The following comprise the committee in charge of the affair: Joe Puntigam, Anton Wahl, Peter Keller, Ed Hoffman, Emil Eisold and Dick Schwarving.

Demand Union Label Goods.

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GROCERY SPECIALS

BUTTER

Best Creamery, per square 45c

BABBITS SOAP

6 Cakes..... 25c

EGGS

Fresh Ranch, per dozen..... 20c

WINES

Port, Sherry or Angelica, per gal., 65c

STORES

1101 Valencia, cor 22nd. Phone Mission 121.
2575 Market, near 16th. Phone Mission 328.
242 Clement St., near 4th Ave. Phone Pacific 233

Do You Know That FRANKENBERG

Just Opened a

Men's Furnishings Store

at 37 Fifth Street

HATS, CAPS, ETC. UNION STORE Opp. THE MINT
Call and see—New Store—New Goods—New Prices.

The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....\$2,500,000.42
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
Deposits, June 30, 1905.....37,738,672.17
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First Vice-President; EMIL ROHTE, Second-Vice-President;
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Directors—F. TILLMANN, JR., DANIEL MEYER,
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1909 MISSION ST., BET. FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH

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Custom Tailors Label Used

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TAILORS FOR MEN

1111 Market Street

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA

MUSICIANS

Meeting of the Board of Directors, March 6, 1906.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the above date, President J. Kunzelman in the chair, and all members present excepting Messrs. Brand, Cellarius and Kenney.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Admitted to membership (by initiation)—H. F. Anderson, E. B. Camara and J. Pfitzner.

Admitted on transfer—O. A. Steelhammer, from Local No. 153, San Jose.

Application for membership of L. W. Brown was laid over one week.

Messrs. L. Broeckart and J. S. Hansen were admitted to full membership in this local.

Resigned, through withdrawal of transfer—S. Simonson of Local No. 310, New York City.

Reinstated to membership—J. Olsen.

Communications were read and acted on as follows: From Secretary A. F. of Musicians, with notification that claim of P. Steindorff had been paid by Manager R. E. Johnson; filed. From Secretary A. F. of Musicians, with appeal of member M. B. Hokuf from decisions of this local; Secretary instructed to formulate answer.

From U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, with notification of expiration of bonds of officers; Secretary instructed to secure renewal of above bonds.

Charge of F. Mayer against U. Waldrop for violation of Section 16, Article IV, Constitution and By-laws, was taken up, and statements made by both principals. After due consideration, it was decided on motion that the defendant was guilty as charged, and a fine of \$6 was imposed, payable within ten days.

Report was made of non-payment by T. L. Zeh of fine imposed by the Board of Directors on February 13, 1906. On motion, above-named member was suspended from membership.

Request having been submitted by F. Stark, the Board of Directors granted above named member permission to import a pianist for the Louvre Cafe engagement.

On motion member was permitted to contract for restaurant cafe engagement, playing from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m., and from 10 p. m. to 1 a. m., for rates established December 20, 1904.

The following special price was fixed: For band wagon engagement, playing one hour in forenoon and one hour in afternoon, with two hours' intermission, \$5 per man, leader extra at regular rates.

Agitation Committee made report of work performed during past week.

Adjourned.

BRIEFS.

Dues and assessments for the first quarter are now due, and are payable before April 1st, total amount payable being \$2. There have been four death assessments levied of 25 cents each, on account of the deaths of Henry Holmes, Niccolo Leone, Henry Petzold and Anton Bernlochner. Members holding membership in this local on transfers from other locals are not called upon to pay above assessments.

"Organized labor wishes our country to lead the world in industrial production, in morality, in religious liberty, in the conception of all that makes men noble, women beautiful and children bright and happy. Organized labor appeals for aid to accomplish emancipation from industrial injustice, to establish brotherhood, to help make each day brighter than that which has gone before, for your sympathy and co-operation that countless millions yet unborn will rise up and say your name is blessed."

Chicago waitresses opened a union hospital in their rooms at 139 Dearborn street, where it is proposed to furnish first aid treatment to members of the organization suffering from injuries received while at work. The hospital will be conducted under the auspices of the union, and the president has been chosen head nurse.

Demand Union-Label Clothing.

BUTCHERS.

The firms of Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street, near Folsom, and the Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor, are still on the unfair list of Butchers' Union.

At the last regular meeting of Butchers' Union, No. 115, held Thursday evening, sixteen applicants were initiated and several propositions for membership were received.

The Agitation Committee made a report of work performed during the last week. The Shop Stewards reported all members greatly interested in the progress now being made by the union.

Butchers' Union, No. 115, has adopted the Universal Union Button as designed by the Allied Provision Trades Council and will begin to wear it the 1st of March. The color of the button for March is dark green, with the words "Butchers' Union" in large letters around the outer edge. Insist that the butcher waiting upon you or the driver delivering meat at your home wears the button of the Butchers' Union and by so doing you will greatly assist that organization.

The following markets are taking advantage of the Open-Shop Card and are hiring suspended members and non-union men in preference to members of this union:

Spreckels Market, 725 Market street.

Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor.

G. Tassi, 245 Fifth street, near Folsom.

Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street.

Montgomery Market, 735 Market street.

Shrader Bros., 541 Hayes street and 1342 Market street.

CLOAK MAKERS.

The Cloak Makers' Union met in regular session on Tuesday last in Welcome Hall, I. O. O. F. Building. Brother S. Urbansky presided.

Several recommendations of the Executive Board relative to the prosecution of the boycott against the Globe, Golden Gate and Pacific Cloak Houses were adopted.

Brother B. Birenback was elected Treasurer by a large majority vote of the members present. Trade was reported fair. The strike in Horvitz' shop is progressing well. Excepting one man, all strikers have found positions in other factories, and there is no doubt that Mr. Horvitz will soon settle his difficulties with our union.

NOTICE—Very important business will come up for consideration at next Tuesday's meeting. All members are urgently requested to attend.

I. JACOBY, Secretary.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, will take place on Monday, March 12th, at 8:30 p. m., at the usual meeting place. A full attendance is requested, as owing to a lack of a quorum at the two previous meetings, considerable business has accumulated and must be attended to.

The cotton millowners of the northern counties of England have granted the cotton operatives an increase of wages amounting to 2½ per cent, commencing May 1. The increase will affect 150,000 operatives. This is the first time in thirty years that they have been placed on the full wage standard adopted fifty years ago.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union has purchased a plot of land at Patchogue, Long Island, for the erection of a home for consumptive workmen, and the ministers of the city have pledged themselves to raise \$50,000 for the erection of a modern sanatorium.

Steps are being taken in Chicago for the formation of an arbitration board of teamsters and team owners, which will adjust all differences that may arise in the future.

The Beautiful New Styles are Ready at Hale's

Millinery—3rd Floor Suits—2nd Floor

Both—in beautiful new departments.

It's a "different" occasion—an event of double interest, for while Fashion has been planning and working and finishing the new styles to be, ever so many more, ever so much prettier, we have been building beautiful new departments with over twice as much room to be worthy the new styles.

Come and look to your heart's content.

See the new hats, the suits, the flowers in their new homes, new waists, skirts, neckwear, shirts, laces, trimmings, silks, dress goods, wash goods and ribbons. How resultfully Fashion and Hale's have worked to make style choosing this spring more satisfactory, a greater pleasure than it has ever been for you.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

TWO ENTRANCES:

Market, near 6th - - - 6th, near Market

UNION MADE
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UNION MAIDS
CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS.

RISING STAR
SHIRTS.

The Original
Union Label Garments.

MEYNEMANN & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO

Scandinavian American Savings Bank

Cor. Bush and Montgomery Sts., Mills Building

Open Saturday evenings from 6:30 to 8 o'clock for deposit, also for forwarding money to foreign countries.

Capital.....\$ 300,000.00

Undivided Profits.....\$ 19,674.62

Total Assets.....\$1,300,000.00

CHAS. NELSON, Pres. LEWIS I. COWGILL, V. Pres.

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ATTORNEY—S. C. Denson.

Interest paid on checking accounts, 2 per cent., and on savings accounts 3½ per cent., from day of deposit.

Funds awaiting investment may be deposited here subject to call and earn 2 per cent.

Money transferred to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany and principal cities of Europe and America at lowest rates.

PRINTERS TO FIGHT INJUNCTIONS.

Start Movement for the Pledging of Seekers for Office Against Injunctions.

Preliminary steps toward the formation of an Anti-Injunction League to embrace all the workers of the country were taken at the meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, last week. President E. R. Wright was authorized to appoint a committee of five to outline a plan and communicate with other labor unions of Chicago and throughout the country.

The purposes of the proposed organization is to place all candidates for public office, national, state or municipal, without regard to political affiliation, on record in the question of the issuance of injunctions during labor disputes.

Banners were hung on the walls around Uhlich's Hall, where the printers met, bearing the words, "Free Speech and Trial by Jury." The resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to organize the anti-injunction league were presented by George J. Knott, who spoke of the abuse of the writ as applied to labor unions. He said it "restricted freedom of thought, action and speech; the foundation of American institutions."

The plan proposed by the leaders of the movement is to have a branch of the league organized inside each union. The different branches will form central bodies in cities and state federations on the same general lines as the American Federation of Labor is organized. Candidates for public office will be asked to go on record on the subject of injunctions, and their replies will be published. The league will be non-partisan, condemning all candidates for office who do not pledge themselves to correct the injunction abuse, and indorsing all who do, regardless of their political affiliations.

The city directory for 1906 will contain the names of more Smiths than ever before, if the plan proposed by the printers at their meeting yesterday is carried out. As the directory is published by the R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, which is fighting the printers, the latter propose to have all the union men in the city give their names to the canvassers as "John Smith."—*Record-Herald*.

STRIKE FUND FOR HOMES.

The *Cigarmakers' Journal* has commended the proposition to turn the strike fund of the Cigarmakers' Union into a loan fund for the purpose of enabling members of the unions to build homes for themselves or to go into business. Leading officials of the union have also approved the plan.

In the United States this plan would be a departure from previous policies, but it would not be without precedent. In England the loan system is said to be working successfully, and it is confidently believed that it would be equally successful and beneficial here.

At present the strike funds of the unions are lying practically idle, and their total represents a vast amount of tied-up capital. There are thousands of union workmen who have contributed to these funds and who are living in rented houses. If these workmen could be persuaded to go into home-building, aided by their unions, two most desirable results would be attained, both the union and the public would be benefited.

The workman who owns his own home, or who is paying for a home of his own, will be more conservative and cautious—other things being equal—than the workman who has no place he can call his own. His direct interest in the property will make him hesitate when any proposition comes up affecting property or likely to disturb his earning capacity.

Unionism has no greater need to-day than the controlling influence of a conservative membership. Conservatism not only is the foundation of successful and enduring unionism, but it is the best guaranty of that public sympathy without which unionism can be neither strong nor influential.

Assist fellow-unionists by purchasing Union-Labeled products.

INVESTIGATING MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The Civic Federation of the United States has arranged a department of public ownership, and has appointed a commission of experts to investigate the good and evil qualifications of public ownership of utilities operated in the interest of the people. The commission consists of financiers, engineers, economists and machinists, who will examine plants, stock and books of both public and privately owned institutions, and make a minute report to the Federation. These men are being sent out in pairs, at different times, one who favors and one who opposes the theory, and as a result an unbiased report is expected. Some of the commission are now working in the United States, and will later visit Canada, while others are at work in England. The investigation will not extend outside of this country, Canada and Great Britain. An office will be opened in London, and the commission will operate, visiting Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Among the labor representatives who are on the commission, some of whom already are in England, and the balance will leave later, are John R. Commons, professor political economy (member Typographical Union); J. W. Sullivan, editor *Garment Workers' Bulletin*; Walter MacArthur, editor *Coast Seamen's Journal*; James O'Connell, General President International Association of Machinists; John F. Tobin, General President Boot and Shoe Workers' International Association of Machinists; John F. Tobin, General President Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union; W. D. Mahon, General President Amalgamated Association Street Railway Employees; Timothy Healy, General President International Brother-

hood of Stationary Firemen; D. J. Keefe, General President International Longshoremen's Association and F. J. McNulty, General President Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE MAKES DENIAL.

The statements credited to Archbishop Keane of the Dubuque Archdiocese, in which the Associated Press quoted the reverend gentlemen as having criticized labor unions caused a sensation.

Several union men of Kansas City wrote to Archbishop Keane and received very courteous answers.

Paul Winkle, President of Cooks' Union, No. 266, received a letter Tuesday, under date of February 17th, in which Archbishop John J. Keane says over his signature:

"I think you might have done me the justice to take it for granted that I had been misrepresented by that enterprising (?) reporter. The only correct part of the report is that part which says:

"The employer who does not pay his employes the amount of his hire is a thief. The employe who does not give to his employer the labor he is paid for is also a thief."

"Throughout I laid down principles; as to existing facts I did not pretend to say what they are, but said, conditionally, that any organization, either of labor or capital, which ignored the fundamental principles of justice and good will, was wrong.

"I have always been a staunch and outspoken friend of organized labor. It is as its friend that I would warn it against any ignominy of principles."

When purchasing a hat, see that it bears the label of the United Hatters.

4 Rooms of Furniture for

\$3 a week

\$150

IT'S THE CORDES WAY

Parlor
Dining Room
Bed Room
Kitchen

Any one in San Francisco can have four such beautiful rooms of furniture as are pictured here for \$150.

Free Renting Department. Complete list of all desirable Houses & Flats. No Charge.

CORDES

FURNITURE CO.

245-259 Geary St - ON THE SQUARE

List of Trade Unions

San Francisco Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., 1159 Mission, near 8th; headquarters rooms 404-405 Emma Spreckels Bldg., 927 Market. Telephone South 447. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters Organizing Committee, 2d-4th Thursday evenings of each month. Label Committee, 2d-4th Wednesday evenings. Law and Legislative Committee, Tuesday evenings. Baggage Messengers & Transferers—2d-4th Tues., 915½ Market.

Bakers 24—1st-3d Sat, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 1155 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—1st-3d Saturdays, 1159 Mission. Bakers 125 (Crackers)—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bakers 274 (Pie)—2d-4th Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Barbers—Mondays, 32 O'Farrell, hdqrs, 723 Market. Barber Shop Porters & Bath House Employees, 11,963—1st-3d Wednesdays, 161 City Hall av.

Bartenders 41—Mondays, 35 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 McAllister, rms 3-4.

Bill Posters & Billers 35—1st-3d Thurs, 915½ Market. Blacksmiths 168 (Ship and Machine)—1st-3d Wednesday, 120 O'Farrell.

Blacksmith Helpers 316—2d-4th Tues, 120 O'Farrell. Bookbinders 31—1st-3d Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Boot & Shoe Workers 216—Thursdays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Repairers—Thursdays, 1155 Market. Boot & Shoe Cutters 339—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Brewery Workmen, Int. Union of United—hdqrs, 1159 Mission.

Brewery Workers 7—Branch 1—2d-4th Sat; Branch 5—1st-3d Thurs, 1159 Mission.

Beer Drivers, 227—Branch 1 (Keg Beer Drivers), 2d Thurs., 1159 Mission; Branch 2 (Bottle Beer Drivers), 4th Thurs., 1159 Mission; hdqrs, Local 227, rm. 12, 935 Market.

Beer Bottlers 293—1st-3d Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Broom Makers—1st-3d Mondays, 915½ Market.

Boat Builders—1st-3d Wed, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Boxmakers & Sawyers—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bootblacks—1st-3d Thursdays, 1525 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—2d-4th Fridays, 1749 Mission.

Butchers 115—Joint meeting of all members every Thurs; Sausage Makers, 1st-3d Wed; Butchertown Branches, 1st Thurs; Juniors, 1st-3d Tues; Joint Executive Board, every Mon. Meetings at 32 O'Farrell. Hdqrs, room 4, 32 O'Farrell, Shields Bldg. Tel Main 3107.

Carpenters 483—Monday, 915½ Market.

Carrriage & Wagon Workers 6—2d-4th Thurs, 1133 Mission. Cigarmakers—1st-3d Tues, hdqrs, 1320 Howard, Teutonia Hall.

Cloth Hat & Cap Makers—1st-3d Wed, 1159 Mission. Coopers 28 (Slack Workers)—2d Wed, 1133 Mission. Coopers 66—2d-4th Thurs, 121 Eddy.

Coopers 131 (Machine)—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell.

Cloak Makers—Tues, Odd Fellows' Bldg; hdqrs, 1049A Market, room 50.

Cooks 44—Thurs, at hdqrs, 921 Market, 3d floor.

Coppersmiths 11—2d Sat and last Tues, 275 9th.

Cemetery Employees—1st-3d Wed, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View Drug Clerk 472—1st-3d Fridays at hdqrs, 24 4th.

Electrical Workers 151—Tuesdays, 35 Eddy.

Foundry Employees—2d Tuesday, 1133 Mission.

Freight Handlers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell.

Furniture & Piano Drivers & Helpers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 1159 Mission.

Garment Cutters—1st-3d Tuesdays, 24 Eddy.

Garment Workers—Thurs, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 419, 1 to 3 p. m.

Gas Workers—2d-4th Thursdays, 35 Eddy.

Glass Bottle Blowers—2d-4th Saturdays, 12th & Folsom.

Glove Workers—1st-3d Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

Horseshoers 25—1st-3d Tuesdays, 35 Eddy.

Hotel, Restaurant & Bar Miscellaneous 110—2d-4th Wed, 121 New Montgomery.

Hatters—1st Tues, Jan, April, July, Oct, 69 City Hall ave.

Hackmen—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers—Mon, 7 Marshall Square.

Janitors—1st Sun afternoon, 3 Mon ev'g, 1159 Mission.

Jewelry Workers 19—Thursdays, 7 City Hall sq.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 3 10th.

Leatherworkers on Horse Goods 57—Thurs, 927 Mission.

Machinists 68—Wed, at hdqrs, 1159 Mission.

Machine Hands, 11,933—1st-3d Thurs, 1159 Mission.

Metal Polishers 128—1st-3d Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Molders 164—Tues, 1133 Mission; hdqrs, 1170 Mkt, r 312.

Musicians' Mutual Protective 6—2d Thurs, 1:30 p. m.; Board of Directors, Tues, 10 a. m., at hdqrs, 207 Powell.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wed, 120 O'Farrell, Myrtle Hall; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 201.

Mailers (newspaper)—4th Mondays, 102 O'Farrell.

Milkers, 8861—1st and 3d Tues, 2 p. m., Gruetli Hall, nr Five Mile House, Mission Road; hdqrs, 6 Eddy, rm 66.

Paper Box Workers—1st-3d Tuesdays 102 O'Farrell.

Pattern Makers—Alternate Sat, at hdqrs, r 12, 305 Larkin.

Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tues at hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Photo-Engravers 8—1st Sunday, 120 O'Farrell.

Printing Pressmen 24—1st-3d Mondays, 32 O'Farrell.

Press Feeders & Assistants—2d-4th Mon, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 320 Sansome, room 51.

Picture Frame Workers—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st-3d Saturdays, 814 Pacific.

Pavers—1st Mondays, 120 Ninth.

Post Office Clerks—1st and 2d Sun, 11 a. m., 1159 Mission.

Retail Clerks 432—Tuesdays, 24 4th.

Retail Delivery Drivers—2d and 4th Thursday, 32 O'Farrell, headquarters, room 7.

Rammermen—2d Thursdays, 120 Ninth.

Shoe Clerks 410—Wednesdays, 120 O'Farrell.

Stationary Firemen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1159 Mission.

Steam Fitters & Helpers—1st-3d Wed, 7 Marshall Square.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 701.

Sheet Metal Workers, 249 (Can Makers)—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 509 7th.

Ship & Steamship Painters—Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell.

Street Ry Employees, Division 205—Thurs, 731 Market; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 510.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mon at hdqrs, Mission & East.

Ship & Steamboat Joiners—2d-4th Thurs, 20 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers 11,950—Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Stage Employees—1st-3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 35 Eddy.

Stereotypers & Electrotypes—3d Mon, 32 O'Farrell. Mission.

Sailmakers 11,775—1st Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

Ship Drillers—2d-4th Wednesdays, 1159 Mission.

Soap, Soda & Candle Workers—1st-3d Wed, 3541 18th.

Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers—1st Fri, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th.

Soda & Mineral Water Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 1159 Mission.

Stablemen—Mondays, 102 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 21 8th.

Sugar Workers—1st-3d Weds, 2d Sun, 1159 Mission.

Tanners—Wednesdays, 24th & Potrero ave.

Tailors 2—2d-4th Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th.

Tobacco Workers—244 Fremont; at call of Secretary. Typographical—Last Sundys, 32 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 533 Kearny, rooms 18-20.

Upholsterers—Tuesdays, 7 Marshall Square.

Undertakers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 121 Eddy.

Waiters—Wednesdays at hdqrs, 110 Turk.

Web Pressmen—1st Monday, 120 O'Farrell.

Wool Sorters & Graders—1st-3d Wed, 1138 Mission.

Iron Trades Council—2d-4th Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Allied Printing Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, at hdqrs, 533 Kearny, room 19; Tel Bush 491.

Allied Provision Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, 110 Turk.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 158—2d-4th Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

District Council Retail Clerks—1st-3d Fridays, Sherman Hall, Pioneer bldg, 24 4th.

California State Federation of Labor—Hdqrs, 927 Market, 226. Tel. Jesse 1551. Secretary's hours, 4 to 6 p. m.

Building Trades Council—Thurs ev'gs; Executive Board, Tues ev'gs; busines agents, every afternoon at 4:30 at hdqrs, 927 Mission; Tel South 808.

Bricklayers 7—Wednesdays, 35 Eddy.

Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers 62—Fridays, South San Francisco.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers 31—Wed, 35 Eddy.

Brass & Chandelier Wks 158—2d-4th Fri, 1133 Mission.

Building Material Teamsters 216—Sat, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 22—Fridays, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 95—Tuesdays, 423 Broadway.

Carpenters 800 (Amalgamated)—Alter Fri, 927 Mission.

Cement Workers 1—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Carpet Mechanics—1st-3d Fridays, 7 Marshall Square.

Castors & Modelers—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Electrical Workers 6—Fridays, 35 Eddy.

Elevator Constructors 6—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Elevator Conductors & Starters—1st-3d Fri, 120 O'Farrell.

Felt & Composition Roofers—1st-3d Wed, 1320 Howard.

Furniture Handlers—1st-3d Fridays, 927 Mission.

Glass Workers (United)—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Granite Cutters—2d-4th Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers—2d-4th Mon, 927 Mission.

Housesmiths & Architectural Iron Workers 78—Wednesdays, 121 New Montgomery.

Hoisting Engineers 59—Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

House Movers—Wednesdays, 1749 Mission.

Lathers 65 (Wood, Wire & Metal)—Wed, 117 Turk.

Laborers' Protective Association—1st-3d Fri, 1133 Mission.

Laborers' Protective Union 8944—Tuesdays, 1320 Howard—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Millmen 423—Tuesdays, 927 Mission.

Millmen 422—Tuesdays, 12th and Folsom.

Millwrights 766—Alternate Fridays, 927 Mission.

Marble Cutters & Finishers 38—2d-4th Tues, 1159 Mission.

Metal Workers 104 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Fri, 121 New Montgomery; hdqrs, 1504 Market, rms 23-24.

Metal Workers 279 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Tues, 927 Mission.

Mosaic Workers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 915½ Market.

Painters 19—Mondays, 927 Mission.

Plasterers 66—Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters—1st-3d Wed, 32 O'Farrell.

Paint Burners—Mondays, 22d and Potrero ave.

Sign Writers & Pictorial Painters 510—Tues, 927 Mission.

Steam Engineers 64—Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Slate & Tile Roofers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 553 Minna.

Stone Cutters' Association (Journeymen)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Stone Sawyers—1st-3d Saturdays, 19th & Harrison.

Steam Pipe Boiler Coverers—1st-3d Mon, 927 Mission.

Shinglers—1st-3d Fridays, 1159 Mission.

Tile Layers 49 (Ceramic, Mosaic, Encoustic)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Tent & Awning Makers 1—1st-3d Mon, 102 O'Farrell.

Varnishers & Polishers 134—Tues, 161 City Hall ave.

Wood Carvers & Modelers Assn—1st-3d Fri, 927 Mission.

Window Shade Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 927 Mission.

City Front Federation—Wed, Sailors' Hall, East & Mission. John Kean, Business Agent, 44 East.

Bay & River Steamboatmen's Union—Sun at hdqrs, 54 Mission.

*Coopers 65—2d-4th Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

**Engineers 59 (Hoisting—Portable)—Fri, 32 O'Farrell.

Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska—Fridays, hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Longshore Lumbermen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—Thursdays, 54 Mission.

Marine Firemen—Tuesdays, 46 Stuart.

Marine Painters—Last Fridays, 1159 Mission.

*Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tuesdays at hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Riggers & Stevedores—Mondays, 121 New Montgomery.

Riggers—1st Tuesday, 10 Howard.

*Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays at hdqrs, East and Mission.

*Ship & Steamboat Joiners 21—2d-4th Thursdays, 20 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom.

Shipwrights (Oakland)—2d-4th Fridays, 618 Broadway, Oakland.

Shipwrights (San Francisco)—4th Thurs, 102 O'Farrell.

Shippers, Porters & Packers—2d-4th Tuesdays, 117 Turk.

*Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th.

*Affiliated with the Labor Council also.

**Affiliated with the Building Trades Council also.

A hotelkeeper near New York City is a Frenchman, and his family know little more about English than he does. His suburban hotel stands in the center of a square filled with large trees. When the proprietor wanted to call attention to this advantage he put on his cards, "The most shady hotel around New York." The reputation of the place is beyond reproach, and the proprietor does not know yet why so many persons smile when they read the line quoted.—Ex.

His Wife—"John, dear, the doctor says I need a change of climate." Her husband—"All right. The weather man says it will be colder tomorrow."—Chicago News.

The Dutchess
Guarantee
10c a Button
\$1.00 a Rip

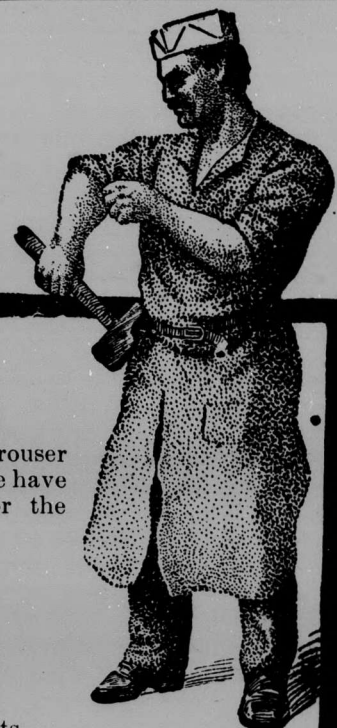
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Announcement
We desire to inform the Trouser wearers of San Francisco that we have taken the exclusive agency for the famous
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TROUSERS

The Great Money Back Pants.

The pants that have made America famous. Prices, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. 10c a button, \$1 for a rip.

The Red Front Clothing Co.
MARKET ST., opp. POWELL.

The Home of the Dutchess in San Francisco.



List of Union Offices Allied Printing Trades Council



Abbott, F. H., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.
Altwater Printing Co., 2593-2595 Mission.
Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
Art Printery, The, 41-43 Eighth.
Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
*Barry, Jas. H., The Star Press, 429 Montgomery.
*Belcher & Phillips, 508 Clay.
Ben Franklin Press, 123 Seventh.
Bensen & Liss, 776 Bryant.
*Berry Bros, 320 Sansome.
*Bickell, L. A., 19 First.
Black Cat Press, 402 McAllister.
Boulin-Lechner Co., 519 Filbert.
Routes & Finnigan, Flood Building, Fourth and Market.
Brown, Andrew, Printing Co., First and Mission.
*Brunt, W. N. Co., 609 Mission.
Budde, H. F., Cal. Press, 407 1/2 Turk.
Clayburgh, Lellich Co., Inc., City Hall Square.
Church Press, 23 Davis.
Collins, C. J., 16 Hayes.
*Commercial Publishing Company, First and Mission.
Cook, The Morton L., 144 Second.
*Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
Cubery & Co., 587 Mission.
Danish Printing Co., 410 Kearny.
*Daily Racing News, 21-23 First.
Day & McClintan, 538 Sacramento.
Dettner-Wilson Press, 118 Front.
Drake & Baker, 850 Market.
Drum Bros., 633 Mission.
Eastman, Frank & Co., 509 Clay.
Eastman & Mitchell, 28 First.
*Fording & Halle, 28 First.
Francis-Valentine Co., 5 Anna Lane, off Eddy.
Gabriel Printing Co., 320 Sansome.
*Galloway Publishing Co., 146 Second.
Gilmartin Publishing Co., The, 19 First.
Guedet Printing Co., 935 Market.
Guenther, C. F., 120 Sutter.
Golden State Printing Company, 73 Third.
Golden West Press, 146 Second.
Goodman Printing Company, 222 Mission.
Hancock Bros., 809 Mission.
*Harvey, John D., 509 Clay.
*Hayden Printing Co., 417 Montgomery.
*Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
*Hiestler, Wm. A., 529 California.
Hill, J. Harley Co., 657 Gough.
Hughes, E. C. & Co., 511 Sansome.
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works, 10-16 Main.
Jalumstein Printing Co., 310 Hayes.
Janssen Printing Co., 23 Stevenson.
Kearston Printing Co., 529 Washington.
Lafontain, J. R., 535 California.
Lane & Stapleton, 41 Third.
Latham & Emanuel, 511 Sacramento.
*Leader, The, 532 Commercial.
Levingston, L., 540 Clay.
Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
Luce & Her Co., 406 Sansome.
Lynch, James T., 514 Kearny.
Lyon, W. T. & Co., 161 First.
Magner Printing Co., The Nat. A., 7 Dikeman Place.
Majestic Press, The, 314 Eighth.
McCracken Printing Co., 509 Kearny.
Medina & Co., 221 Sacramento.
Meyerfeld, Alfred M., 414 Pine.
Monahan, John & Co., 412 Commercial.
Moore-Hinds Co., 28 First.
Morris & Bain, 108 Market.
*Murdock, C. A. & Co., 532 Clay.
Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
Nevin, C. W. & Co., 532 Commercial.
Occidental Mystic Press, 506 Hyde.
Pacific Goldsmith Publishing Co., 146 Second.
Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
Partridge, John, 306 California.
*Perna Bros., 543 Clay.
Phillips & Van Orden, 508 Clay.
Police Bulletin of San Francisco, Hall of Justice.
Polk Street Printing Co., 1819 Polk.
*Recorder Publishing Co., 516 Commercial.
Roesch, Louis Co., 321-25 Sansome.
Rooney, J. V. Co., 1308 Mission.
Samuel, William, 411 1/2 California.
*San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405-407 Sansome.
San Francisco Tageblatt, 305 Larkin.
Schreiber, P. H., 809 Mission.
*Shanly, J. M., 414 Clay.
*Smyth, Owen H., 511 Sacramento.
Snelder & Orozco, 521 Clay.
*Spaulding, Geo. & Co., 414 Clay.
Springer & Co., 240 Ellis.
*Stanley-Taylor Co., 656 Mission.
Standard Printing Co., 518 Clay.
Sterrett Co., W. I., 933 Market.
Stuetzel & Co., 144 Second.
*Sunset Press, 1327 Market.
Sutter Press, The, 240 Stockton.
Tomoye Press, 144 Union Square av.
Town Talk Printing Co., 146 Second.
Turner, H. S., 3232 Mission.
United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 17 Fremont St.
Valleau & Peterson, 410 Sansome.
Waldo Press, 777 Folsom.
Wale Printing Co., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.
Wenderoth & Brown, 319 California.
Werner, Geo. A., 1067 Howard.
Western Fine Arts Co., 529 Clay.
Williams, Joseph, 142 Seventh.
Winkler, Chas. W., 146 Second.
Winterburn, Jos., 417 Clay.
Woodward W. A. & Co., 12 Sutter.

BOOKBINDERS.

Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
Brown & Power Co., 508 Clay.
Buswell & Co., 536 Clay.
California Bookbinding and Printing Co., 28 First.
Commercial Publishing Co., First and Mission.
Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
McGeeney, Wm. H., 23 Stevenson.
Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
Kitchen, Jr. Co., John, 510-514 Commercial.
Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
McIntyre, J. B., 424 Sansome.
Malloye, F., 422 Sacramento.
Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
Phillips Bros., 505 Clay.
Webster, Fred L., 19 First.

Whelan, Richard I. & Co., 42 Steuart.

MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailing Co., 609 Mission, 5th Floor.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND ETCHERS.
Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
Bingley Photo Engraving Co., 529 Clay.
Bolton & Strong, 621 Clay.
California Engraving Co., 506 Mission.
Janssen Printing Company, 23 Stevenson.
San Francisco Etching Co., 109 New Montgomery.
McCabe & Sons, 611 Merchant.
Sierra Engraving Co., 324 Grant av.
Sunset Engraving Company, 1327 Market.
Union Engraving Co., 144 Union Square av.
Yosemite Engraving Co., 24 Montgomery.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

American Press Association, 19 First.
Hoffschnelder Bros., 412 Commercial.
Martin & Co., 508 Clay.

*Linotype office.

†Lanston Monotype office.

‡Simplex office.

Her Distinction.

The following anecdote recently brought to Richmond by a Georgia woman is a true story:

A Boston couple were recreating near Augusta and met an old negro woman, to whom they took a fancy. They invited her to pay them a visit and the black woman accepted, especially as her expenses were paid. In due time she arrived in Boston and was installed in the house of the white folks. She occupied one of the best rooms and ate at the same table with her host and hostess. At one of the meals the hostess said:

"Mrs. Jones, you were a slave, weren't you?"

"Yes, marm," replied Mrs. Jones. "I b'longed to Mar's Robert Howell."

"I suppose he never invited you to eat at his table," remarked the Boston woman.

"No, honey, dat he ain't," replied Mrs. Jones. "My master was a gentleman. He ain't never let no nigger set at de table long er him."—*Saturday Blade*.

Gen. Grant records a good story that used to amuse him greatly of a certain rough carpenter who accompanied "Stonewall" Jackson in many of his marches. On one occasion, when he was making a rapid movement, he came to a deep stream; the bridge had been burned, and it was necessary it should be restored as soon as possible. Jackson sent for his engineers and the carpenter, telling them what was required, and the engineers retired to their tents to prepare their plans. Two hours later the carpenter reported: "Gineral, that bridge is finished, but them picters ain't come yet."—*Exchange*.

Little Mary's big sister was engaged to Mr. Brown, who was away on an outing trip with Mary's brother. Her father was writing to his son and prospective son-in-law, and asked the little girl if she had a message to send to Mr. Brown. "What shall I say, papa," asked she. "Why," said the father, "I believe it is the fashion to send your love." Some minutes later her father inquired: "And what shall I say to Brother Tom?" "Well," replied the little miss, with a sigh, "you may send my fashionable love to Mr. Brown and my real love to Brother Tom."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

There are some optimistic temperaments that are never overwhelmed by misfortune. An Irishman belongs to this class. Cassidy had just been injured in a blast. "Poor b'y!" exclaimed O'Hara, consolingly, "'tis tough luck to have yer hand blowed off." "Och! Faith, it might have been worse," replied Cassidy; "suppose Oi'd had me week's wages in it at the toime?"—*Argonaut*.

An Englishman and an Irishman met one day, and the former, wishing to have some fun with Pat, asked him if he was good at measurement. "I am that," said Pat. "Then could you tell me how many shirts I could get out of a yard?" asked the Englishman. "Well," said Pat, "that depends on whose yard you get into."

The Small Chap—Say, papa, what is the race problem? Papa—Picking winners.—*Kansas City Independent*.

NOTICE

Chas. Lyons

LONDON TAILOR

Moved from 721 Market St., to his new and permanent Main Store

715 Market Street

Next to Call Building

The new store is situated a few doors below the old store which we occupied for 15 years.

Branch Store:

Thurlow Block, 122 Kearny St.

Established 30 years.

Suits to Order from.....\$16.00 up.

O'Coats to Order from..... 16.00 up.

Trousers to Order from..... 5.00 up.

Journeymen Tailors' Union Label used on every garment.

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**SOFTENS WATER
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1229 MISSION STREET, Between 8th and 9th.



**UNION-MADE
HATS and CAPS**

J. PORCHER

1109 Market St.
Odd Fellows' Bldg.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1906.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post at home where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin board at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, 1128 Market; also 80 Geary.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, 1228 Market street, Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 1142 Market street, and Globe Cloak House, 1028 Market street.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street, stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Company, 116 Sansome street, jobbers of hats.

Garibaldi Bros., 703-705 Battery street, manufacturers of macaroni, etc.

E. H. Marks, St. Louis Clothing Co., 775 Market and 30 Fourth street.

Bekins Van and Storage Company, 11 Montgomery street.

Lurline Baths, Larkin and Bush streets.

Olympic Salt Water Baths, Seventh and Mission streets.

Product of J. E. Tilt Shoe Company of Chicago, Ill.

California Woolen Mills, Napa, Cal.

National Biscuit Company's product.

Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick & Co., 415 Front street, tanners.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Pioneer Soap Co., 220 California street.

J. J. Doyle's Arcade Stables, Sixth and Clara streets.

Waffle Kitchen, 1007 Market street.

J. W. Thorp's pies, 504 Post street.

Teutonia Hall Sunday dance, 1320 Howard street.

Wagner & Merritt, barber shop, 112 Taylor street.

P. Connolly's saloon, 542 Fourth street.

SHOULD THE WIFE HELP TO SUPPORT THE FAMILY?

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

In undertaking to answer the question as to whether the wife should help to support the family, I take it that what is meant is the wife of a mechanic, a laborer, a workman, not the well-to-do or the fairly well-to-do, for among the latter there is not even the false pretense of necessity. Taking, then, my conception of what is implied by the question, I have no hesitancy in answering, positively and absolutely, "No." I take it, also, that the inference from the question is that the help which is implied is the help which finds its expression in work for wages, and to that, with added emphasis, I again answer, "No."

Modern industrial conditions have made it decidedly uneconomical for any great amount of work to be done other than in factories, workshops, or other industrial plants, where steam and electric power are used and he best and most highly developed machinery is employed; in which labor in its different branches is so divided, subdivided and specialized that each worker performs a very small part of the complete product. The workers in each case are dependent, and wait upon those employed in the preceding branch, so that it requires constant application, immediate attention, and the close proximity of all. This requires that the workers must generally begin and close the day's work together. It therefore necessarily requires the worker to leave home early in the morning, absent himself or herself from the home during the working hours and the time necessary to go to and from the place of employment. Imagine the wife leaving her home

and children unprotected and uncared for during the working hours, which among women generally, by reason of their comparative lack of organization, are much longer than the day's work of men.

In some of the factory towns I have seen—and it can easily be seen even now—wives and mothers have taken their nursing babes with them to the factory and mill, with all the humdrum of machinery, and in their highly nervous state undertaken to nurse their babes. A friend informed me that recently a woman, hiding from the foreman, let herself down on a rear elevator, that she might rush home and see the children, whom she had left ill in the morning. Who can tell the awful agony a mother endures from the uncertainty of her unprotected, uncared-for children?

Nor do I wish to be understood to be opposed to the full and free opportunity of woman to work whenever and wherever necessity requires. It has been the policy of my associates and myself to throw open wide the doors of our organizations and invite the working girls and working women to membership for their and our common protection. It is in the unions of labor that the full rights of the working women are proclaimed and asserted, defended and contended for; and many a contest has been waged by union men to secure for women equal wages and conditions for equal work performed.

It is not for for any real preference for their labor that the unscrupulous employer gives work to girls and boys and women, but because of his guilty knowledge that he can easily compel them to work longer hours and at a lower wage than men. It is the so-called competition of the unorganized, defenseless woman worker, the girl and the wife, that often tends to reduce the wages of the fathers and husbands, so that frequently in after years, particularly in factory towns, the combined wages of the husband and wife, the father and daughter, have been reduced to the standard of the wages earned by the father or husband in the beginning.

I contend that the wife or mother, attending to the duties of the home, makes the greatest contribution to the support of the family. The honor, glory and happiness that come from a beloved wife and the holiness of motherhood are a contribution to the support and future welfare of the family that our common humanity does not yet fully appreciate.

It is with keen gratification that observers have noticed in recent years that the wife of the wage-earner, where the husband has been a fair breadwinner for the family, has taken up beautiful needlework, embroidery and the cultivation of her better, but heretofore latent, talents.

There is no reason why all the opportunities for the development of the best that woman can do should be denied her, either in the home or elsewhere. I entertain no doubt but that from the constant better opportunity resultant from the larger earning power of the husband the wife will, apart from performing her natural household duties, perform that work which is most pleasurable for her, contributing to the beautifying of her home and surroundings.

In our time, and at least in our country, generally speaking, there is no necessity for the wife contributing to the support of the family by working—that is, working as here understood, by wage labor. In our country, rich and fertile as any in the world, producing wealth in such prodigious proportions, the wife as a wage-earner is a disadvantage economically considered, and socially is unnecessary.

While declining to make rash promises, the British Premier, Campbell-Bannerman and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith have declared themselves in entire sympathy with a deputation which recently called on them to advocate the establishment of a national system of old-age pensions.

Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware at prices to suit the workingman's pocket. BALDWIN JEWELRY CO., 978 MARKET ST.

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THE COAL MINERS.

The action of President Roosevelt in calling on John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, to make further effort, in co-operation with F. L. Robbins, leader of the operators, to avert a coal strike, will probably result in a compromise of some kind being made. Both operators and mine workers will convene in Indianapolis next week. Following is an extract from the call for the Mine Workers' special convention issued by President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson:

"Since the adjournment of the Joint Convention of Operators and Miners strenuous efforts have been made to bring the operators and miners together again for the purpose of making a further effort to adjust the differences between them on the proposed wage scale. With that end in view, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, has written letters to Frank L. Robbins, representing the operators, and President John Mitchell, representing the miners, urging, in the interests of the public, that the operators and miners make another effort to arrive at a settlement.

"In view of this fact and, further, because of material changes that have taken place since the adjournment of our recent convention, you are hereby notified that there will be a special convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 a. m., Thursday, March 15, 1906, for the purpose of considering the wage scale and the transaction of such other business as may be lawfully brought before it."

About the same time the following was issued by a number of operators:

"To the Operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois: In view of the suggestion made by the President of the United States, that an effort be made to adjust the differences now existing between the bituminous operators and the miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we, the undersigned operators, acting in our individual capacities, request that all of the operators of those States assemble for conference at the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday, March 19th, at 10 a. m.

"F. L. Robbins, Pennsylvania; J. H. Winder, H. L. Chapman, F. U. Osborn, T. E. Young, Ohio; A. M. Ogle, J. H. Seyferth, Hugh Shirkie, J. Smith Talley, Indiana; H. L. Taylor, O. L. Garrison, Illinois."

Representatives of the Machinists, Pattern Workers, Boiler Makers, Iron Molders and Buffers and Polishers will meet in Cincinnati on the 12th inst., for the purpose of forming a National Iron Trades Council, which will have the same relation to the several national unions of the iron trades as do the Iron Trades Councils of the principal cities of the country to the local unions of these places. If the national council is organized it will undoubtedly prove to be a prime factor in advancing the interests of the trades composing it.

Ex-U. S. Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright proves the superiority of the union over the non-union shoe worker. According to Mr. Wright's latest special report, shoe manufacturers who employ union labor gained twenty-one hours, twenty-two minutes and six and a half seconds on every 100 pairs of shoes made over manufacturers who use non-union help.

The foreigners brought out by large contractors and steamship companies to lower the price of labor leave the importers no better off now than before, as the foreigner soon finds out his value. In New York City alone there are 22,000 Italians in the various tunnel excavators' and laborers' unions, who support twenty-seven active business agents.

All Italians and other foreigners employed at the gates and crossings along the West Penn division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be replaced shortly by Americans. No cause is given for the change, except for a higher grade of efficiency.